HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XV NO 164 — BOMBAY WEDNESDAY JULY 13 1927 — ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
16 July	MALWA ..		10,940
23 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MONGOLIAx	16,504
30 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
6 Aug.	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA*	11,120
13 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,434
20 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN x	20,820
27 ,,	CHINA ..		7 957
3 Sept.	DELTA ..	RAWALPINDI*	16,619
10 ,,	MANTUA ..		10,902
17 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA x	20,836
24 ,,	RAJPUTANA ..		16,575
1 Oct.	RAZMAK@ ..		10,602
8 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
15 ,,	NALDERA x		16,088
22 ,,	KAISAR-I HIND ..		11,430
29 ,,	RAZMAK@ ..		10,602
5 Nov.	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
12 ,,	NARKUNDA x ..		16,302
19 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
26 ,,	RAJPUTANA ..	MACEDONIA*	11,120
3 Dec.	RAZMAK ..		10,602
10 ,,	RANPURA ..	MOOLTANx	20,847
17 ,,	RAJPUTANA ..		16,588
24 ,,	RANPURA ..	MANTUA*	10,946
31 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
1928			
7 Jan.	RAWALPINDI ..	MALOJAx	20,837
14 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,601
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI ..	MOREA*	10,953
28 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
4 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x	16,088
11 ,,	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
18 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA*	10,986
25 ,,	RAJPUTANA ..		16,568
3 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA	16,302
10 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
17 ,,	RAZMAK@† ..		10,602
21 ,,	CHINA $ ..		7,952
24 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,601
31 ,,	MOOLTAN ..		20,847
7 Apr.	RANCHI ..		16,650
14 ,,	RAZMAK@ ..		10,602
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
28 ,,	MALOJA ..		20,837

@ To Marseilles only.

X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† 1st Saloon only

$ Extra sailing at reduced rates.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any mail steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. KAISAR-I-HIND on the 4th June, 1927, and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 23rd September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the times of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions £120
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
14th July	MANDALA ..	8,246
28th July	MERKARA ..	8,283
18th Aug.	DOMALA ..	8,441
3rd Nov.	MANORA ..	7,888
17th ,,	DUMANA ..	8,427
15th Dec.	MANELA ..	8,303

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1927		
29th July.	KIDDERPORE ..	Straits
30th Aug.	NYANZA ..	China & Japan
	CHITRAL ..	China & Japan At Colombo for Australia.
27th Sept.	DELTA ..	China & Japan
	MACEDONIA ..	At Colombo for Australia

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927		
13th July	BABPETA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
15th ,,	VARSOVA ..	Busreh via Karachi
20th ,,	KHANDALLA ..	East & South Africa

There will be sailings for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
*Sado Maru ..	5898	1 July	15 July
Genoa Maru ..	6785	19 ,,	2 Aug.
*Tamba Maru ..	5845	30 ,,	12 ,,
Rangoon Maru ..	5059	16 Aug.	30 Aug.
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	31 ,,	13 Sept.

* Passenger Steamer.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telg: "Yusen."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.
Agents,
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

A NEW ADDITION TO THE WONDERS OF THE MEDICAL WORLD

THE "SHAKTI SANJIVANI" PILLS.

Prepared after 48 years' long experience and containing the most efficacious and highly Valued ingredients. They help the power of retention and make the body iron-strong.

Price: Rs.12-0 Net.

For a tin with 60 Gold coated Pills—full one month's course.

Rs. 8-0 for a tin with 30 Pills.

For a full list of all other preparations write to:—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR . . . . . (Kathiawar.)

Amrutanjan

FOR

Speedy Recovery

FROM

Headache, Bruises, Cough, Cold, Rheumatism, and any and every other kind of Pain.

Amrutanjan Depot

BOMBAY : : : : MADRAS.

When You Spend so much for Your Clothes why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailor

ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS
PRINCESS STREET . BOMBAY

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

	Rs.
Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Reserve Funds upto 31-12-26	23,32,000
Paid Up Capital upto 31-12-26	30,95,326

HEAD OFFICE: 47, THE MALL LAHORE.

BRANCHES.

Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montegomery (Montgomery)
Allahabad	Jullundur	Okara (Dist.
Amritsar	Jaranwalla	Peshawar Cant.
Amballa City	Jammu	Peshawar City
Amballa Cant.	Jhelum City	Patiala
Bombay	Jhang (Maghiana)	Quetta
Cawnpore	Karachi	Rawalpindi
Calcutta	Kasur	Sangla Hill
Delhi	Lahore City	Sargodha
D. I. Khan	Lyallapur	Sialkot City
Ferozepore	Ludhiana	Simla
Gujranwalla	Meerut City	Srinagar
Gojra	Multan City	
Hafizabad		
Hoshiarpur		

LONDON AGENTS:—
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of Interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS:—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and ruling of business apply to:—

SHIV DATTA,
Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber .....

Address .....

Register No. .....

Date of paper .....

Time of delivery .....

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 23-25, Humum Street Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,700.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation.	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs 11,532
Second	1922	Rs 27,737
Third	1923	Rs 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to —

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

A-1 TAILORING

AT

MODERATE RATES

A Personal visit to our establishment will satisfy you of facts.

The latest style in suiting for Winter and Summer wear. High Class workmanship. Perfect finish. Expert trained Cutter. Complete Outfitting and Travelling Goods at the most Reliable Prices.

ALSO

FOREIGN MONEY EXCHANGED
Curios, High Grade NILGIRI TEA
AND
PURE EUCALYPTUS OIL.

E. I. DALVI & Co.

Proprietors of The New Bombay Tailoring Co
67, ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opp: Bombay Club, BOMBAY.

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids etc., cured Without Knife by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand, "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4 Postage extra. Ask particulars.

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi Bengal.
Tel.—Ulcer, Kandi.
Agents.—BLISS & CO., Bombay
J. TIRETH & CO. Karachi.

INSURANCE

NATIONAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:— 7 Church Lane, CALCUTTA

BONUS TO POLICY HOLDERS.

In the Valuation as at 31st December 1925 a comparison of Assets with Liabilities shows a

Surplus of Rs. 8,40,044

enabling Bonuses to be paid at the following rates in respect of the past four years:—

Rs. 15 per year per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Whole Life Assurance Policies.
Rs 10 per year per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Endowment Assurance Policies.

Provision has been made for *Interim Bonuses.*

PRESENT POSITION OF THE COMPANY.

LIFE FUNDS at the end of 1925—Rs. 82,70,393. Premium Income for 1925 ..Rs. 16,66,090.

Rate of Interest earned on mean Fund of 1925 .. ..Rs. 6-10-6 % net
Rate anticipated in the Valuation calculation .. .. ..Rs. 4- 0-0 % net
Difference being Interest profit .. .. ..Rs. 2-10-6

Low Premiums. Prompt Claim Settlements. Undoubted Security.

APPLY TO:—BRANCH SECRETARY, Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

INSURE WITH:—

THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.

Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.

No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists

CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000. COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000.

No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of differences on premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars Apply to:—
P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L. Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar St., CALCUTTA.
AGENCY APPLICATION INVITED

HAVE YOU CONSIDERED?

One Rupee

per day can get you at age 25

LIFE INSURANCE

or Rs. TEN THOUSAND with profits - (estimated at Rs. 3,000) payable to you when you are aged 55 or to your heirs in case of premature death.

INQUIRE AT THE

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE Co. Ltd.

Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

RAO BAHADUR ANANT SHIWAJI DESAI, TOPIWALLA

MOTIBAZAR, BOMBAY 2.

TELEGRAMS: ALUMINIUM, BOMBAY. REGISTERED TRADE MARK TELEPHONE: 25831.

The Leading Firm for LION-BRAND ALUMINIUM and SUPERIOR GERMAN SILVER WARES of all sizes and descriptions, aluminium circles and German Silver wire and sheets.

The Oldest Dealers in CAPS OF ALL KINDS and embroidered satin and velvet and other fancy clothes for Children.

Sole Agents for THE WORLD-FAMOUS RAJA-RAVI-VARMA PICTURES and Dealers in pictures frames and other accessories.

The Cheapest Place for Satin, Brocade, Cotton and Silk Velvet and Velvetine, Mohair plush, Seal Skin plush, broad Cloth, Melton, etc.

BUSINESS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. TERMS CASH OR V.P.P.

CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisemet Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—One CASHIER and BILL CLERK in Attorneys office. Apply Box No. 2002 Advt., Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".
A R338

WANTED—A Competent WET AND DRY PLATE CAMERA OPERATOR for large Process Department. Applicant must be a quick worker in half tone. Apply Box No. 2003 Advt., Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".
A 29003

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Telegraph and Station Master's Classes. Full particulars and Railway Fare Certificate on 2 annas stamp. Apply to:—IMPERIAL TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, Delhi.
A R335

WANTED—AGENTS, throughout India. Rs. 50/- pay and Commission. Apply with anna stamp. TRADING COMPANY. Bukharapole, Sarangpur, AHMEDABAD.
A R331

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET

AVAILABLE from 1st July—Office accommodation, area 1640 square feet, rear portion, first floor, Mongini Building, Churchgate Street. Rent moderate. Apply LONDON AND LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, Mongini Building, Churchgate Street.
C 28958

MEDICAL.

LEUCODERMA—No matter who has failed, I shall cure you in four weeks. Full particulars free under cover. "SRI" Works, Beadon Square, Calcutta.
P 28194B

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Old Custom House Road, Bombay

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

Excellent famous GARDEN FRUITS—Bombay mangoes Rs. 8/- per 100, Malda mangoes Rs. 8/- per 100; Langra mangoes Rs. 14/- per 100; KEWAL RAM & SONS, Fruit Contractors, Saharanpur.
T R334

KULU FINEST APPLES and PEARS from 15th July, 11 lbs. basket at Rs. 5-8 only. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply.—Manager, Colonel's Orchards, Bajaura, Kulu, Punjab. Tel: "COLONEL BAJAURA".
F R330.

FOR SALE.

KHAKI SHIRTS AND SHORTS.

Just the thing for the hot weather. Made of tough Kakomi Drills and Twills and will stand up to any amount of hard wear.

Shirts from Rs. 2|14|- each or 3 for Rs. 8|8|-

Shorts from Rs. 3|6|- each or 3 for Rs. 10|-|-

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

KAKOMI TWILLS.

Kakomi Twills are in great demand throughout India and have yet to be equalled for quality, appearance and wear. Ideal for Shirts, Pyjamas &c.,

From Rs. -|8|6 to Rs. -|9|9 per yard. Also Khaki Twill from Rs. -|10|3 to Rs. |11|6 per yard Samples on request.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

HOUSEHOLD SWABS.

These Swabs will be found just the thing for every cleaning purpose. They wash well and are strong and durable.

One dozen for Rs. 2|3|-

Five dozen for Rs. 10|-

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

DUSTERS 26 "x 22".

Stout and strong, Red or Blue bordered Doosoti Dusters, wonderful value. One dozen delivered to your address for Rs. 3|4|-

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

KAKOMI TURKISH TOWELS.

After years of rough treatment Kakomi Turkish Towels still retain that soft downy texture and even the Dhobi cannot wear them out. Have you tried them?

Prices from Rs. 1|4|8|- to Rs. 40|- per doz.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

PYJAMAS.

You will find Kakomi Longcloth and Twill Pyjamas really excellent, they wash and wear well.

Prices Rs. 4|12|- per suit, Rs. 14|- for 3 suits.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

COTTON MATERIALS FOR EVERY PURPOSE.

Kakomi Twills, Drills, Longcloth, Calicoes, Doosoti, Hollands, Bed Linen, Table Linen, Towels, Casement Cloth, Dusters, Tennis Screens, Durries etc. The finest in India. Write for free illustrated Catalogue.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

CASEMENT CLOTH.

How artistic! What a delightful colour Scheme!! Every one admires the additional decorative effect of Kakomi Casement Cloths and Doosotis. There are 38 artistic shades to choose from. Write today for samples.

Prices from Rs. -|9|3 to Rs. -|13|- per yard.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

TABLE CLOTHS.

A snowy white table cloth! how inviting it looks. It is Kakomi of course, washed dozens of times but still looks new.

Prices from Rs. 1|3|- to Rs. 1|9|6 per yard.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

BED SHEETS.

DHOBIES soon ruin ordinary Bed Sheets, but Kakomi Bed Sheets are not at all ordinary. See how they wash and wear—there is nothing to equal them'

Prices from Rs. -|12|6 to Rs. 1|4|6 per yard.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

WANTED

WANTED INITIAL HELP in cash for a design of an experimented plan of an Engine either of "Locomotive, Motor-car or Mill type" subjected to run without Steam, Gas or Electrical energy. K. MITTRA C/o J. Shome Manager Bankteswar Cotton Spg. and Weaving Mills, P. O. Bhiwani Dist. Hissar, PUNJAB.
P R337

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per Column Inch per Insertion.

1st Insertion .... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion .... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion .... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion .... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

THE ZANDU PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LTD

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at No. 379 (Mahim-Agar) Sayani Road, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 23rd day of July, 1927, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts for the period ended 31st March 1927.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those retiring.
4. To appoint auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 9th July 1927 to 23rd July 1927 both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.
JUGATRAM AND Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 16th June 1927.

N.B.—The Dividend, if sanctioned will be made payable at the Company's Registered Office, on and after Monday, the 25th July 1927, to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register on Saturday, the 9th July 1927.

29002.

LOST TEMPORARY RECEIPTS

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Temporary Receipts Nos. 1550 for 75 Preference shares Nos. 65618 to 65622 and 65683 to 65702 and No. 1568 for 25 Preference shares Nos. 67896 to 67900 and 67911 to 67930 of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co. Ltd., standing in the joint names of Messrs. Govindji Khushal Somchand Otamchand and Venichand Surchand have been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the Company at their Registered Office, Tramway Building, Post Fort, Bombay No. 1, within 15 days from the date hereof, otherwise duplicate Temporary Receipts will be issued irrespective of any claim in respect thereof.

R336

WOOL WASTE FOR SALE.

A LARGE QUANTITY, of different descriptions of Wool Waste for sale at the Raymond Woollen Mills at Thana. Tender Forms can be had from the Agents, Messrs. E. D. SASSOON & CO., LTD. Ballard Estate, Bombay.

28992

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, SECUNDERABAD.

O. P. NO. 7 OF 1927.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF THE LATE CAWASJI FRAMJI MISTRY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all concerned that Fardunji S/o Cawasji has applied to the District Court, Secunderabad, for grant of letters of Administration to the estate of the late Cawasji Framji Mistry and that the 27-7-1927, 11 a.m. has been fixed for the hearing of the said application. Any one wishing to object to it may do so on such date.

V. RAJARAM IYER,
Vakil for petitioner.
25-6-1927. 28741

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY. NO. 945 OF 1927.

RE: LALLUBHAI JIWANJI, DAYABHAI JIWANJI and NAGINDAS JIWANJI, all three of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, Merchants, till lately carrying on business at Mulji Jetha Market, without the Fort, in piece-goods in the names and styles of Messrs Lallubhai Jiwanji and Messrs. Lallubhai Jiwanji and Co., and till lately residing at Golpitha, without the Fort. Adjudged Insolvents.

Ex parte: MAHOMED HUSSEIN SUMAR Petitioning Creditor.

WHEREAS the abovenamed LALLUBHAI JIWANJI, DAYABHAI JIWANJI and NAGINDAS JIWANJI have been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvents do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvents do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon them, attend the office of the said Official Assignee.

Dated this 8th day July, 1927.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Chief Clerk.
29000

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY

IN INSOLVENCY. NO. 573 OF 1926.

Re: ESMAIL ALLI MEMON and SULLEMAN ALLI MEMON, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitants, residing at Mistry Molla, Pydhowni, lately doing business in partnership as dealers in pearls in the name of Ismail Alli & Co. at Abdul Rehman Street, and now both Unemployed Insolvents.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Insolvents have applied to the Court for their discharge and that the Court has fixed the 20th September, 1927, at 11-15 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.

Dated this 11th day of July, 1927.
K. A. BHOJWANI,
Chief Clerk.
29001

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of Great Britain, Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Codicil, dated 17th day of December, 1923, of Haji Mahomedbhoy Juma Ebrahim, late of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, a widower in the employ of Messrs. Currimbhoy & Co . deceased.

ABDULLABHOY HAJI MAHOMEDBHOY JUMA, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Clerk in the employ of Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Sons, residing at Doongri, outside the Fort. Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Twenty-eighth day of June in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven and in the Eighteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

E. J. DAVAR.

The 28th day of June, 1927.

Messrs. MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM AND MADAN,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

28999

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

Messrs NAOROJI HORMASJI & CO., hitherto located at 139, Medows Street have now REMOVED to HARI BUILDING, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

"MIGHTY LIKE A MOOSE" 6 Reels
Pathe Super Gazette
TIME: 6-15, 8-15 and 10 P.M.
PATHE CINEMA ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

BANKING.

Bank of India, Ld.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 79,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

(REGISTERED IN LONDON).
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... ,, 100,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... ,, 92,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Seattle
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	London	Samarang
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Manila	Shimonoseki
Changchun	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Darien	Newchwang	Sydney
Fengtien	New York	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tokyo
Hankow	Osaka	Tsinan
Harbin	Peking	Tsingtau
Hongkong	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs.1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO,
Manager.

Union Bank of India. Limited.

APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 39,90,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Rs. 39,90,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—

INTEREST allowed at 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and at 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December. Cheques with Gujerati signatures accepted without verification by an officer of the Bank.

FIXED and SHORT DEPOSITS received on favourable terms. Rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK:—

INTEREST allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance. Withdrawals allowed twice a week.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted against approved securities.

Every description of Banking Business transacted.

MANAGING AGENTS,
The Central Bank of India, Ltd.

AMUSEMENTS.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

Presents this Week
EXCELSIOR FILM CO.'S
New Social Picture

SHRIMATI NALINI

DAILY AT 5, 7, 9 & 11.

IMPERIAL CINEMA

LAMINGTON ROAD
CONTINUES
for ONE WEEK MORE
IMPERIAL FILM COY.'S
Super Social Production

"THE VILLAGE GIRL"

FEATURING
Miss SULOCHANA and other known Stars.
Daily FOUR SHOWS at 5, 7, 9, and 11 P.M.
Extra Show on Sat., Sun. and Bank Holidays at 3 P.M.

BANKING.

Bank of Baroda Ltd

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up ..... Rs. 30,00,000
Reserved Fund ..... Rs. 22,50,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan Sidhpur, Amreli, Kalol, Dwarka, Kadi and Karjan.

DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman).
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A. LL.B,
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A. (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co. Ltd., Baroda)
R. B. Govindbhai Hathibhai Desai, Naib Dewon, Baroda.
Nawroji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons Ltd., Bombay).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months notice of withdrawal Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AUCTION SALES.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 28 BALES AMERICAN COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 13th July, 1927 at 4.30 p.m. (S. T.) at Sewree Cotton Depot in the godown No. C 34 of Messrs. Breul & Co. and by their order and on account of the concerned the following Cotton:—

Ex s. s. "Baron Inchcape."

28 Bales American Cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE AND UNCLAIMED BOOKED ARTICLES.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE AND CO. will sell at the risk of owners, by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 29th July 1927, at 1 p.m. (S. T.) at the Railway Co.'s Parcel Office, Grant Road.

A quantity of booked and unbooked Parcel Valuables, Articles of Clothing, Books, Umbrellas, etc., etc.

A descriptive list of booked articles can be seen at any of the important stations on the Broad Gauge Section of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

MENESSE & CO.

NEW INDIA

ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

TOTAL FUNDS RS. 1,62,85,143

Insure now, before you suffer loss.

FIRE
MARINE
BURGLARY
MOTOR CAR
PERSONAL ACCIDENT
ALL RISKS
(Jewellery)
Etc., Etc.

Call at the Office
CENTRAL BANK BUILDING,
Esplanade Road.
General Manager, R. J. DUFF.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPRESSION.

OUTLOOK IN U. S. A.

When will the agricultural depression end? And when will the disparity between farm crop prices and other prices be removed? These questions, observes O. M Kile, in his syndicated articles "How Things Look to the Farmer," are subjects of rather heated discussion among agricultural economists at the present moment. The school of thought headed by Dr. G. F. Warren, of Cornell University, believes that agriculture, if left to take its natural course, must go through another ten years of hard times before another wave of prosperity comes again. Dr. E. G. Nourse, of the Institute of Economics, Washington, on the other hand, sees nothing but hard times for many years to come, unless some artificial means of readjustment is resorted to. According to Mr. Kile:

The latter view is based primarily upon the assumption that improved farming methods and the use of machinery will keep us oversupplied with farm products for at least several decades yet to come. Prof. B. H. Hibbard, of Wisconsin University, minimizes the increases in total production that may be expected from improved farming methods—he thinks this will be an increase per man employed rather than per farm—but agrees with Dr. Nouse that nothing short of legislative action can overcome the price disparity between agriculture which must sell largely on the world market, and industry and labor operating in a protected market.

Dr. Warren's view is based on the assumption that the present agricultural depression will continue until large numbers of farmers have been driven from the land—approximately three million fewer persons are on American farms now than in 1920—and that this movement will in the ocurse of say another ten years so reduce agricultural production as to make farm crops again relatively high priced. Furthermore, this increased movement to the cities would tend to lower city wage levels and restrict the outlet for manufactured goods. All these factors would tend to restore the prewar relationship between agricultural and non-agricultural prices. The new price relationship index soon to be announced by the Federal department of agriculture, shows a slight increase over recent months. The index figure is 82 as compared with 81 in January and 80 in November and December. This means that a bushel or ton of farm products will purchase 82 per cent. as much of the products of general industry and labor as it did before the war. This index figure got down as low at 64 in 1921.—(The Literary Digest).

THE WEATHER

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

12th July 1927.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a. m. of	Total since 1st June 1927	Total for the corresponding period 1925	1926
	In. Ct.	In. Ct	In Ct.	In. Ct
Colaba Point	0.07	43.53	30 07	28 40
Fort ..	0.64	49.31	32 72	37 43
J. J. Hospital ..	0.29	46.20	32 47	34 42

Observations recorded at 8 hrs., on Tuesday, the 12th of July 1927

STATIONS.	Past 24 hours.	Rainfall Total 1st. June to date	Departure 1st June date
Quetta ..	..	0	—0.27
Multan ..	..	0.66	—9.67
Rawalpindi ..	..	2.55	—2.02
Lahore ..	..	2.93	—0.86
Hissar ..	..	3.24	+0.20
Ambala ..	..	7.64	+0.67
Delhi ..	..	5.54	—0.82
Agra ..	0.05	2.57	—3.51
Mainpuri ..	..	3.39	—2.15
Jhansi ..	0.07	5.28	—3.98
Cawnpore ..	0.17	10.26	+4.08
Allahabad ..	0.15	9.99	+0.75
Jacobabad ..	..	0	—0.45
Karachi ..	..	1.06	—0.57
Bikaner ..	0.10	0.43	—1.79
Ajmer ..	..	1.54	—3.39
Jaipur ..	..	0.70	—4.73
Kotah ..	..	3.29	—4.21
Mount Abu ..	0.03	11.27	—1.43
Bhuj ..	..	3.46	—0.31
Dwarka ..	..	2.07	—1.82
Do. 11th ..	..	2.97	—1.36
Veraval ..	0.01	5.93	—0.41
Rajkot ..	..	6.88	—1.40
Bhavnagar Para...	..	5.03	—1.68
Surat ..	..	15.94	+1.12
Ahmedabad ..	0.09	11.89	+3.60
Deesa ..	..	4.94	—0.13
Neemuch ..	..	3.31	—3.89
Indore ..	0.09	7.09	—2.35
Jubbulpore ..	2.15	9.40	—4.42
Saugor ..	1.30	9.01	—2.47
Hoshangabad ..	1 74	8.17	—2 97
Khandwa ..	0.26	10.18	+1.61
Akola ..	0.47	9.89	+1 34
Amraoti ..	0.5	17.00	+7.00
Nagpur ..	2.07	22.30	+8.06
Chanda ..	2.88	29.05	+16.59
Raipur ..	3.30	13.63	—0.33
Bombay ..	0.07	43.53	+14.05
Ratnagiri ..	1.31	41.60	—1.25
Marmagoa ..	1.34	38.84	—4.41
Karwar ..	..	..	..
Malegaon ..	..	9 25	+3.10
Ahmednagar ..	0.14	7.31	+1.15
Poona ..	0.06	8.24	+0.99
Sholapur ..	0.19	6.71	+0.39
Bijapur ..	..	3.89	—0.29
Belgaum ..	1.25	13.28	—0.43
Aurangabad ..	..	..	..
Nizamabad (Indur.)	0.52	14.51	+5.49
Hyderabad ..	0.30	9.03	+2.25
Mangalore ..	1.81	69.77	+16.47
Calicut ..	2.11	50.88	+4.28
Cochin ..	0.69	40.36	+1.75
Trivandrum ..	..	15.9	—0.72
Colombo ..	..	10.53	+0.47
Masulipatam ..	0.10	7.52	+0.50
Bellary ..	..	2.08	+0.21
Cuddapah ..	..	5.30	+0.85
Madras ..	..	4.49	+1.15
Bangalore ..	0.01	4.85	+0.22
Coimbatore ..	..	2.24	0
Trichinopoly ..	..	2.94	+0.56
Negapatam ..	..	1.05	—0.98

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

(For the 12th July 1927.)

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 12th July 1927, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are mostly clear. Humidity is in defect in the extreme north of the province. Maximum temperature was above normal at Ambala and the minimum at Rawalpindi and Lahore.

The United Provinces.—Cawnpore has had 0.17" of rain and Allahabad 0.15". Skies are clear or lightly clouded over the moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Vapour in air is in excess at Agra. Temperature was almost normal except at the aforesaid station, where the minimum alone was lower than usual.

Sind and Rajputana.—Bikaner reports 0.10" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded and the air is generally drier than usual. Maximum temperature was higher than usual at Kotah and lower at Jacobabad; the minimum did not differ much from the normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in defect in Cutch. Temperature was almost as usual throughout the division.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore has had 2.15" of rain, Saugor 1.30", Hoshangabad 1.74", Khandwa 0.26," Akola 0.47", Amraoti 0.52", Nagpur 2.07", Raipu 3.30" and Chanda 2.88". Skies are overcast with cloud and the air is more humid than usual. Temperature was generally below normal.

The Konkan.—Ratnagiri reports 1.51" of rain and Marmagao 1.34". Skies are heavily clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature did not differ much from the normal and attained at Bombay a maximum value of 86deg. 1 and a minimum value of 79deg.5, both being 1deg. above normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Ahmednagar has had 0.14" of rain, Sholapur 0.19", Belgaum 1.25", Nizamabad 0.52" and Hyderabad 0.30". Skies are heavily clouded and the air is locally more humid than usual. Maximum temperature was locally below normal in the Bombay Deccan; the minimum as almost as usual everywhere.

General Remarks.—A depression from the head of the Bay has moved over the east Central Provinces. It has stimulated the activity of the monsoon and rainfall has been nearly general in the east United Provinces, the Central Provinces, the Konkan, Hyderabad and Malabar, and local in west Rajputana, the Bombay Deccan and on the north Madras coast. The chief amounts besides those already mentioned, are 1.81" at Mangalore, 2.11" at Calicut 0.69" at Cochin and 0.10" at Masulipatam.

Forecast.—An extension of rainfall is probable in the north Konkan, the Bombay Deccan and Gujarat.

Earthquake Report.—An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 2,400 miles away was recorded by the seismographs in the Colaba Observatory at 18 hours 41 minutes yesterday (I.S.T.).

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 12th July 1927.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.640 inches .35 below normal.

Barometer corrected at 4 p.m. (previous day) 29.652 inches .029 above normal.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours .091.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 81.8 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.0 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 86.1 degrees 1.1 above normal.

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 79.5 degrees 1.4 above normal.

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 84 per cent.

Relative Humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 77 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 22 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 283 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 33 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10). 10.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.07 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 11.01 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 43.60 inches.

Earthquake report.—An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 2,400 miles away was recorded by the Seismographs in the Colaba observatory at 18 hrs. 4 min. yesterday (I. S. T.)

MILL STORES.

(Messrs. Maganbhai Amin and Co., Bombay).

Bombay, July 12.

Current prices of sizing ingredients and heavy chemicals.

	Per Ton. Rs. a. p.
China clay, best quality	85 0
China clay, bazar quality	85 0 0
Farina, supra (Dutch)	15 2 0
Farina, superior (Dutch)	14 10 0
Epsom Salt	3 14 0
Sago Flour, 1st quality	11 14 0
Sago Flour, market quality	11 10 0
Maize Starch, continental	12 6
Dextrine (Potato) White	19 0 0
Dextrine (Maize) White	17 8
Zinc Chloride, English	18 0 0
Zinc Chloride, German	16 8 0
Magnesium Chloride, German	4 8 0
Australian Mutton Tallow, white	35 0 0
Vegetable Tallow, (Good quality	30 0 0
Vegetable Tallow, Market quality	30 0 0
Turkey Red Oil, concentrated	45 0 0
Turkey Red Oil, 50 per cent. Guaranteed	2 3 0 0
Turkey Red Oil, 60 per cent. Market quality	20 0 0
Bleaching Powder, United Alkali Small Pkg.	11 0 0
Bleaching Powder, United Alkali Large Pkg.	10 0 0
Bleaching Powder, Electro (German) Small	10 6 0
Bleaching Powder, Electro (German) Large	9 8 0
Bleaching Powder, Continental	10 0
Sodium Sulphide, English Small Pkg.	10 2
Sodium Sulphide, English, Large Pkg.	8 14 0
Sodium Sulphide, German Small	9 2 0
Sodium Sulphide, German Large Pkg.	8 10 0
Sodium Sulphide Japanese Small	8 14 0
Sodium Sulphide Japanese Large	8 6 0
	Per lb. Rs. a. p.
Hydro Sulphide, B.S.F.	0 10 6
Hydro Sulphide, English	0 9,0
	Per Cwt. Rs. a. p.
Soda Ash, German	6 6 0

DEMAND BILLS.

New York. July 11.

Demand Bills, 4.85.50

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, July 11.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25.—

C. & F. Calcutta.—

July/Sept per cwt. 14/9.

Oct/Dec per cwt. 14/10 1/2.

Jan/Mar per cwt. 15/0 sellers.

C. & F. Bombay.—

Oct/Dec per cwt. 15/0 1/4.

C. & F. Karachi.—

Oct/Dec per cwt. 15/1.

WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

17 1/2 CENTS DISCOUNT.

14½ MILLION CROP.

Messrs. Langley & Co. in their weekly Cotton Market report issued on the 11th Inst. state that a further advance has been registered, the October and January Contracts in New York showing a nett gain of 22 and 24 points respectively over the week.

Pending the official publication of the preliminary acreage report on the 9th instant, markets were quiet and featureless. The report revealed a somewhat bullish figure 42,683,000 acres or 12.4 p.c. reduction. As the market expected a figure nearer 10 p.c. the report stimulated fresh buying which occasioned an advance of 30 odd points, the day's trading closing with prices about 10 points from the top.

An unofficial crop estimates coinciding with the official acreage report, placed the crop at 14,360,000 bales. While such an estimate without the necessary data cannot call for much reliance, it is, we think, interesting to note that the average yield per acre over the last 10 years applied to the recent acreage figure, indicates an outturn of about 13,872,000 bales.

Admitting the market for the time being is to a very large extent a gamble upon weather, it is nevertheless interesting to consider the coming season's possibilities. With an adequate carry-over of 7½ millions, we agree the new crop must be materially smaller than last season's if prices are to improve further, or even be maintained at present levels. At present we are informed that the outlook points to a crop of rather less than 14½ millions and we, therefore, must assume that prices round 17½ Cents discount this figure. Many doubt that conditions are so poor as to justify expectations of a crop so appreciably smaller than last year. This, of course, is an extremely debatable point and would dismiss it by saying that we would prefer to follow the reports, both official and unofficial.

For argument's sake, let us assume that the condition of the crop, as it now stands, points to a yield of 14½ millions. With continued favourable weather conditions, it would perhaps be reasonable to expect a further addition of, say, 1½ million bales and vice versa with unfavourable weather conditions, a reduction of 1½ million bales. It may be seen therefore that, as we have already stated, the market is a gamble upon weather, but surely to base on a prolonged spell of favourable weather is more hazardous than on unfavourable weather, as past experience shows that the latter is the more likely during the remainder of the season.

While we admit the position, as it stands at present, may not call for any great optimism, it cannot be gainsaid that there is a distinct risk of important crop deterioration. We refer particularly to the Boll-weevil, having in mind season 1922 when this pest accounted for such tremendous damage. A notable point in this connection is that this season up till fairly recently no steps had been taken to suppress the ravages of the weevil.

We, therefore, can only reiterate our previous advice to remain long.

MONSOON PROGRESS EXCELLENT.

Bombay: With the exception of a short period of steadiness following the rejection of some Dhollerah tenders, the tone of the market has been poor. It would appear that the speculative element is somewhat nervous, for there has been a marked absence of any important buying and speculation has been generally of a jobbing nature.

Tenders against Broach to-date amount to 9100 bales and Oomras 1,800 bales. Tenders have comprised chiefly Dhollerah cotton and the fact that this cotton is generally not wanted, has precipitated long liquidation in July/August.

Demand for Actual has been better, being centred largely on Broach and Berars; the origin of the demand, we understand, is Shanghai.

The progress of the monsoon during the week has been excellent.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, July 11.

Smoked sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb Spot 1/4 1/2 buyers.

Smoked sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb Spot 1/4 5/8 sellers.

Pale Crepe, lb, Spot 1/4 1/2 buyers.

Pale Crepe, lb, Spot 1/4 5/8 sellers.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, July 11.

Cottonseeds, Bombay.—

July/Aug shipment sellers £8-15.

Castorseed, Bombay.—

July/Aug shipment sellers £17.

Rapeseed, Toria, ton.—

July/Aug shipment sellers £19-5.

LINSEED OIL.

London, July 11.

Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt.—

July/Aug delivery sellers 31/9.

Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt.—

Sept/Dec delivery sellers 32/6.

LINSEED.

London, July 11.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—

July/Aug shipment sellers £18.

Linseed, Calcutta ton.—

Aug/Sept shipment sellers £18-2-6.

Linseed, La Plata, c. i. f., ton.—

July/Aug shipment sellers £16-2.6.

Linseed, Bombay.—

July/Aug shipment sellers £18-17-6.

COFFEE.

New York, July 11.

Coffee, (Fair Rio, (No. 7, quality) Spot 14 1/16.

LINSEED AND WHEAT.

Bombay, July 12.

2 p.m.

The Linseed market is easy on local operators selling. The Wheat is quiet.

Linseed Sept	10 15 0
Linseed May	10 15 6
Wheat Sept	8 0 6
Wheat May	7 14 6

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, July 11.

October	17.75+.36
December	17.97+.39
January	18.04+.39
March	18.24+.39
May	18.39+.41
Middling Spot	17.65+.30

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, July 11.

July	17.25+.27
October	17.60+.32
Middling Spot	17.25+.25

NEW YORK.

New York, July 11.

(As known in Liverpool at closing time).

New York 10 a.m.—	
July	17.18
October	17.48
January	17.76
New York. Noon Call.—	
July	17.18
October	17.48
January	17.75
New Orleans. 9 a.m.—	
July	17.08
October	17.38
January	17.65

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF U.S.A.

New York, July 11.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	6,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil.
Day's Exports to the Continent	20,000

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 11.

Scinde, Good	7.60+.15
Scinde, Fully Good	7.80+.15
Scinde, Fine	8.00+.15
Bengal, Good	7.60+.15
Bengal, Fully Good	7.80+.15
Bengal, Fine	8.00+.15
Oomra Good	8.00+.15
Oomra, Fully Good	8.25+.15
Oomra, Fine	8.50+.15
Broach, Good	8.00+.15
Broach, Fully Good	8.30+.15
Broach, Fine	8.60+.15

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 11.

July	17.84+57
August	17.87+.59
September	17.90+.60
October	18.12+.62
November	17.97+.57
December	17.93+.55
January	17,89+.53
February	17,89+.53
March	17.88+.53
April	17.88+.53
May	17.86+.53
June	17,86+.53
July	17.86+.53
Sakellaridis, F. G. F. Spot	18,30+50

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, July 11.

July	9.22+.13
August	9.23+.13
September	9.30+.13
October	9.36+.13
November	9.37+.13
December	9.41+.14
January	9.45+.14
February	9.45+.14
March	9.50+.13
April	9.51+.13
May	9.54+.13
June	9.55+.13
July	9.56+.13
Middling Spot	9.39+.14

SALES.

Liverpool, July 11.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	15,000
Sales on Speculation	500
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, July 11.

T T Berlin on London	20.6 1/2
T T Amsterday on London	12.12
T T Brussels on London	34.91
T T Madrid on London	Unquoted
T T Milan on London	89.25
T T Berne on London	2522
T T Paris on London	124.02
T T London on Prague	163.81

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, July 11.

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb.—

July/Aug shipment sellers 53/6.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb.—

July/Aug shipment sellers 54/6.

Wheat, Australian.—

July/Aug shipment sellers 55/6.

Wheat, Choice White, Karachi, (parcels).—

July/Aug shipment offered 55.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, July 11.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 3 1/2 per cent.

Interest, 7 Day's Market Loans 3 1/2 per cent.

Bank Bills, 3 months 4 11/32 per cent.

Bank Bills, 6 months 4 1/2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 4 3/4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5 1/4 per cent.

(Continued from column 6.)

cotton yarn, 12 cases cotton hoisery shirts, 300 pcs timber, 14 cases iron bolts, 62 cases refined camphor.

From Moji: 140 cases brass circles, 45 cases silk glass bangles, 20 cases vegetables.

From Hongkong: 87 pkg sugar candy. 110 cases ginger, 65 cases chow chow, 10 cases preserved pearls, 15 cases nim shell, 7 cases silk.

From Canton: 51 cases paper, 10 pkgs broken glass, 12 cases and 4 boxes S.P. goods.

From Singapore: 60 bags demi battu.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

July 12.

S S Wartenfels, Schwarz, Hamburg.

S S Skuld, Gabrielson, Colombo.

DEPARTURES.

July 13.

S S Merkara, Bushwell, Karachi.

S S Swedagon, Goodbody, Rangoon.

S S Barpeta, Strachen, Buersh.

S S Gurna, Levingston, Calcutta.

S S Wartenfels: The L Edward Line steamer Wartenfels arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg with a general cargo.

S S Skuld: The F F Campbell Co.'s steamer Skuld arrived in harbour yesterday from Bangkok with a cargo of timber.

S S Barpeta: The B I S N Co.'s steamer Barpeta will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Merkara: The B I S N Co.'s steamer Markara will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi with a general cargo and same bottom cargo and 1 passenger.

S S Shwedagon: The I B P Co.'s steamer Shwedagon, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Rangoon with a general cargo.

S S Gurna: The B I S N Co.'s steamer Gurna, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta with a general cargo.

EXPORTS.

July 12.

S S Malwa for London:—28 bales cow hides A H L Tharia, 3 bales goat skins H B Rowjee and Co., 280 cwt Indian chutney F Nowrojee, 40 cwt sandalwood chips S Nowrojee, 1 bdle embroidery, and 5 bdles lizard skins M M and Co., 16 bales goat skins and 1 bale sheep skins N R Rahamanbhai, 1 bale cotton prints B J Bhimgara, 10 bales cow hides, 2 bales cow calf skins and 3 bales sheep skins J Govind, 13 bales goat skins, 26 bales sheep skins and 8 bales cow hides L Hassam, 10 bales goat skins M Esmail, 10 cases cardamons R S Tata and Co., 1 case lizard skins Mugaseth Sons, 2 bdles carpets, and 5 bdls jackal, lamb and fox skins H Eliasoff, 2 cases lizard skins Joseph Bros, 9 bdles carpets F Hajioff.

For Marseilles: 800 cwt castorseed E D Sassoon and Co., 11 cases sculpture Thos Cook and Son.

For Salonica: 200 cwt pepper Chachatty and Thakersey Ltd.

S S Tarantia for Liverpool: 1000 cwt linseed oil cakes Harjidas and Co., 121 bales cotton fly J Meyer and Co., 62 cwt apricot kernals Pohoomall Bros., 134 bales wool D Sassoon and Co., 136 bales wool D Kundenmall.

For Glassgow: 2200 cwt linseed oil cakes N V Velmohmed.

S S Mandala for London: 1375 cwt groundnut oil cakes Y Bhasker and Co.

For Dunkirk: 282 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Antwerp: 10000 cwt castor seed Ralli Bros. 63 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Clan Macebride for Dunkirk: 2000 tons manganese ore Cox and King Ltd.

S S Fracanfels for Hamburg: 100 cwt niger seed Vokart Bros., 55 bales cotton Ralli Bros., 10 cases cardamons R S Tata and Co.

For Gothenburg: 65 bales hemp P Dawoodbhai.

For Boga: 12 cases cardamons R S Tata and Co.

For Oslo: 13 cases cardamons R S Tata and Co.

S S Genova for Genova: 330 bales cotton T M Kaisha. 4800 cwt linseed E D Sassoon and Co. Ltd., 100 tons old iron scrap T Amratalal and Co., 32 bales raw wool, 24 bales silk waste and 4000 cwt linseed Gorio Ltd.

S S Sommeldijk for Hamburg: 330 bales cotton H Laljee and Co., 110 bales cotton K Devchand and Co.

For Ghent: 110 bales cotton K Devchand and Co.

S S Skuld for Sydney: 9 bales cotton yarn E D Sassoon and Co.

For Melbourne: 27 bales cotton yarn waste H. Jugmohandas.

For Freemantle: 8 bales cotton yarn waste H Jugmohandas.

S S Sado Maru for Hongkong: 32 cwt rum Flemungda E Virjee and Co.

For Shanghai: 500 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co.

IMPORTS.

July 12.

S S Rangoon Maru from Yokohama. Agents: N Y Kaisha.

From Tokyo: 22 cases rubber toys, 67 cases rubber balls, 12 cases celluloid toys, 13 cases cotton yarn, 18 cases rubber goods, 13 cases confectionaries, 9 cases glass ware 10 cases silk, 15 cases cotton shirting, 16 bales silk noil yarn.

From Nagaya: 98 cases glass ware, 24 cases porcelain whistle, 103 cases porcelain 10 cases enamelled ware, 10 bales cotton yarn, 301 bales G.C. shirting, 10 bales thoty.

From Osaka: 220 cases and 332 bales cotton yarn, 25 cases re d cotton tea cloth, 31 cases cotton tissue, 133 cases glass ware, 59 cases enamel ware, 10 cases whistles, 10 cases glass mirrors, 75 bales G.C. sheeting, 10 cases yellow metal leaves, 10 cases mosquito speral, 10 cks carbonizas, 10 cases umbrella ribs, 150 pkgs sulphes, 119 cases cotton twill, 10 cases glass tubes, 35 cases glass bangles, 25 cases glass bottles, 10 cases celluloid toys, 10 cases enamelled goods, 10 cases bamboo ware, 100 cases glass bangles 13 cases rubber heels, 342 cks coal pitch.

From Kobe: 10 cases cotton goods, 25 cases cotton hoisery, 15 cases match chemicals, 5 cases silk yarn, 5 cases needles, 190 cases and 25 bales cotton shirting, 33 cases confection, 10 cases cotton lace, 32 cases cotton drill, 10 cases celluloid bangles, 45 cases tissue noil yarn, 240 cks coal pitch, 50 cases glass bangles, 172 cases glass ware, 10 pkgs match paper, 10 bales

(Continued in column 5.)

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET

N. Y.:—Short Covering—Trade buying— Speculative buying—Futures 36 to 41 Points Higher.

LOCAL:—Japanese liquidated. Less disposition to buy. Closed weak.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables to-day:—

N. Y. October Highest 17.77 (2-29 p.m.) Lowest 17.42 (10-08 a.m.).

New York market advanced on short covering and trade buying.

Liverpool, 9-10 a.m.—Temperatures between 95 deg. and 100 deg. Eastern belt moderate rain.

Liverpool, 8-30 p.m.—Market advanced on new buyers, short covering and good spot sales.

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool Agents:

Market advanced on good trade demand and speculative buying.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co., cable under date 11th instant as under:—

"Trade and operators are buying. Offers limited, although weather good."

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cable dated 11th instant (10-20 a.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co.:—

(1) "Have a favourable opinion of the market."

(2) "New York supporting the advance in consequence of large demand for ready, there is more disposition to cover shorts. South shows no signs of pressing sales. We still favour the Bull side, and think present advance due to legitimate causes."

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends:—

"General feeling bullish but subsequent movement will depend on progress of crop. Momentarily progress satisfactory."

Messrs. P. Chrystal and Co. make the following remark in to-day's report:—

The publication of the acreage report has brought about a new wave of bullish feeling and the fact that there is in all probability a more than sufficient supply of cotton for the World's requirements is momentarily forgotten.

Messrs. Rafilal and Co. have received to-day the following telegraphic market information:—

"Cotton except in isolated sections our advices indicate crop making favourable progress. Doubt if presently indicated yield can be marketed at current quotations when movement is general. Think only serious set back to crop can justify materially higher prices. In view well entrenched position of spinners, suggest advisability of hedging long positions by sales March in New York, but feel that short sales should be made with caution."

AMERICANS.

Yesterday prices in New York market attained another high level on short covering and trade buying. Futures opened 5 points higher and improved 35 points but before the close prices receded 4 points and closed at a net rise of 36 to 41 points. Spot Cotton prices improved 30 points to 17.65c. The New Orleans futures market closed at a rise of 27 to 32 points. Spot Cotton improved 25 points to 17-25c.

The Liverpool market opened 10 points better and ruled steady. The close was at a rise of 13 to 14 points on short covering and new Buyers Spot demand was strong sales being 15,000 bales and prices improved 14 points to 9-39d. per lb.

AMERICANS.

About all that he who writes of the present Cotton market can say is—Caution. If the Government estimate of the acreage is too small, no one will know it until half the crop is marketed and then the knowledge will not profit him. Meanwhile there is no reason why prices should continue to advance in the face of evidence of improving weather. Recent short covering makes the technical situation weak. Lord Rothchild or some other supper-sagacious person is so often quoted as saying "The trees never grow to the skies" and reactions in speculative markets are as certain as is death.

If we were not to get a reaction at 18 cent level why consumption should not be checked? Trade activity at this level is mostly sentimental and far from the real demand of consumers. Dealers are said carrying large stocks of cloth, but their holdings being of cheap rates, makes them hopeful but looking to the general economical and political situation of consuming centres, we believe there will be only hand to mouth demand which will ultimately result in the reduction of Mill consumption.

The American Cotton Crop is progressing favourably while sentiment is generally committed to bullish ideas and prices may go higher in the near future, but we do not think that the present is a good time to buy.

LOCAL MARKET.

Bombay, July 12.

Following a further rise of 36 points in New York futures, the local market was expected to open for A/M. Broach at Rs. 353/ but it actually opened one rupee lower and prices declined on some Japanese selling. There is no disposition to buy at this level and the market closed quiet at 4 p.m. as under:—

Broach J/A.	340/8	340/8	339	339/4
Broach A/M.	352	352	350/12	351
Oomra July	335/8	335/8	333	333/12
Oomra D/J.	334/8	334/8	333	333/12
Bengal D.J.	303	304	303	304

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, July 12.

Liverpool opened 13 points higher. Locally offices and operators were selling which caused a weaker tone and the market closed as under:—

Broach J/A.	338/8	338/8	338	338
Broach A/M.	351	351/4	350	350/8
Oomra July	334	334	333	333
Oomra D/J.	334/8	334/8	334	334
Bengal D/J.	304	nominal	nominal	304

SAMPIN MARKET.

Bombay, July 12.

Sampin closed this morning as under:—

	Yen.	
July	228&40	+.90
Oct.	234.40	+2.60
Jan.	235.00	+2.30

DAILY ROOM RATES.

Bombay, July 12.

Bengal Dec/Jan				305
Broach Apl/May				341
Broach July/Aug				339
Oomra Dec/Jan				335
Oomra July				334
Bengal	329	323	316	308
S./P.	325	319	312	304
Rajputana	329	323	316	308
Broach	342	348	3422	337
S/D.	359	355	349	343
P./A.	362	355	348	342
K./V.	352	349	344	339
Dholera	348	345	340	335
Kalejin	352	348	343	338
Surats	412	408	404	
Navsari	422	418	414	
Oomra No. 3	349	345	341	335
C. P. No. 1	361	357	353	347
C. P. No. 2	365	351	347	341
Khandesh	345	341	337	331
Muthia	342	338	334	328
Comptah		377	373	369

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, July 12.

100 G. G. Kesha & Co. Banusa 342
100 Japan T. & Co. Yeotmal 345
200 Japan T. & Co. Broach 348
100 G. G. Kesha Daruah 343
200 Toyomankwa Broach 350
200 Vardhman Bros. Broach 348
200 E. D. Sassoon & Co. Broach 349
100 Elphinstone Mill Purna 322
200 Ralli Bros. C. P. No. 1 352
100 H. M. Maheta & Co. Sangli 355
100 Dawn Mill Latur 340
200 K. Vishram & Co. Bengal 325
100 E. D. Sassoon & Co. Khandwa 320
100 R. D. Tata & Co. Dhulia 310
100 Currimbhai & Co. Warangal 340
400 N. Fatehalli & Co. Khandesh hold 290/300

LONDON METALS.

London, July 11.

Copper, English Best Selected, £58 1/8
Copper, Brazilers. £69 1/2.
Yellow Metal. £63.
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands, £24 3/4.
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge. £14 1/8.
Pig, English Ingts. £279 3/4.

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS

(MESSRS. BRUHL & CO.)

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, July 12

In full-pressed Bales.	2 days	Since 1st. September This Year	Last Year
Khandesh ..		3,13,585	2,90,523
Central India	40	3,00,878	3,73,193
Barsi and Nagar	252	2,01,314	2,21,423
Hyderabad-Gaorani		68,638	74,028
Berar	113	5,68,247	4,74,015
Central Provinces	22	2,27,641	2,45,543
Total Oomras..	427	16,80,303	16,78,625
Dholera	1,476	1,96,863	2,78,180
N.W. Provinces ..		58,124	1,29,516
Rajputana ..	236	57,380	1,09545
Sind-Punjab ..		1,15,511	2,91,501
Broach		2,37,628	3,12,040
Coompta & Dharwar	97	1,27261	1,40711
Westerns-Northerns	389	65,874	94,402
Cocoanada ..		407	2 634
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		37,676	58,972
Persian	63	4,372	4,381
American.. ..		3,35,591	17,257
Egyptian and African		81,309	72,341
Comilla, Burma & Other sorts		252	3,347
Total	2,688	29,98,830	31,93,452

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st. Sept. to 7th July

In full pressed Bales. 11-7-27	This year	Last year.
Europe	1,530	3,60,755	5,12,050
Japan & China	6300	14,09 876	16,33,381
Coast Ports ..		23,020	22,305
Up-country by Rail		1,43,825	94,112
Afloat in harbour for Europe			
China and Japan		20,818	49,818
Total	7830	19,58,304	23,11,666

BULLION MARKET.

SILVER.

Bombay, July 12.

Following a rise of 1/16d. in London quotations and better Shanghai Exchange the local market opened steady at Rs. 59/3, There was some realising and the market closed as under:—

Ready 59/2/0

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Close
Ashad	59/2	59/3/0	59/2	59/2
Shravan	59/3	59/5/0	59/3	59/3/6

Shanghai Exchange closed 2-6 13/16.

GOLD.

Bombay, July

The market is quiet but steady with no new feature.

Ready Bar	21	8	6
Ashad	21	8	0
Shravan	21	8	3
National Bank	21	11	0
Ready Sovereigns	13	7	9
Forward Sovereigns	13	8	3

EXCHANGE

Bombay, July 12.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 25/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 13-16.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 13/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 27/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 1/8.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 7/8.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 29/32.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 897.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 967.
Bank's buyisg D D Frcs. 952.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 130 1/2.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 126.1/2
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling Rs. 136 1/2.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 174 1/2.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 155 3/4.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 277 1/2.
CROSS RATE—
London—New York Dol. 4.85 1/2.
London—Paris Frcs. 124.01.
London—Switzerland 25.22.
London—Brussels Frcs. 34.91.
London—Rome Liras 89.25.
London—Berlin Marks 20.48-3/4.
Tone of exchange.—Quiet but steady.

PRODUCE MARKET

LINSEED AND WHEAT.

Bombay, July 12.

The Linseed market ruled easy on local operators selling. The Wheat market ruled quiet and closed as under:—

Linseed Sept.	10	14	9
Linseed May	10	15	3
Wheat Sept.	8	0	6
Wheat May	7	14	6

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, July 12.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 11th inst.:—

	Cwts.
Wheat	4,749
Linseed	2,724
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	343
Gingellysceds	51
Poppysced	62
Groundnuts	2,541
Castorseed	1,482
Rice	851
Myrabollams	311
Cottonseed	4,930
Mowraseed	12
Gram	820
Joowar	730
Barley	671
Bajree	1,942
Coal	2,863 tons.

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(Special for the "Chronicle,")

(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co., Ltd.)

Muktsar (Punjab), July 12.

Wheat Bhadon 4/10/9. Asuj 4/13/3, Rates 4/7/ to 4/12/, Arrivals maunds 1,000.

Gram Asuj 4/1/3, Fates 3/11 to 3/13, arrivals maunds 600 Weather bloudy.

Barley Asuj 3/7/, Rates 3/2/6 to 3/3/, arrivals maunds 200.

Rapeseed Bhadon 7/15, Rates 7/12/ to 8/.

Cottonseed Bhadon 4/3 3, Rates 4/0/0.

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, July 12.

Castorseeds Delivery September Opening 47/11/0 Lowest 47/6/0 Closing 47/1/0. 47/1/0&

Cottonseeds Delivery January Opening 4/5/6 Closing 4/4/9.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery July Opening 58/12/0 Closing 58/12/0.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening 54/4/0 Lowest 54/1/0 Closing 53/6/0.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

FREE ADVICE TO INVESTORS

Many requests for advice in financial and commercial matters are constantly being made to us. In order to meet the wishes of our readers arrangements have been made to report in these columns upon the intrinsic value as far as may be ascertained of present or prospective investments, and to give advice to investors.

Letters of inquiry regarding prices and future of scrips of the Bombay Stocks and Shares be adlressed to:—

The Special Adviser,
C/o The "Bombay Chronicle,"

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, July 12.

3 Months 4-3/8 per cent.
6 Months 4-1/2 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4.1/2 per cent.
Money Call 3 to 2-3/4 per cent.
1 to 3 months 2 per cent.
6 months 2-1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—Steady.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent.

LONDON SILVER.

London, July 11.

Silver—Market quiet.

Spot	25 15/16
Forward	25 15/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, July 11.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4:4:11 1/2

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay July 12.

		Ready	Mill Terms New.
Bengal Superfine		M. G.	320
Fine	312	Nov.+28/Dec.+17	
,, F. G.		,,	305
Sind-Punjab Fine		,,	310
,, F. G.		,,	305
Wardha-Hingt Fine		M. G.	350
Nagpur		350Nov.+36Dec+24	
Yeotmal		,,	345
Arvi		345Nov+28De+16	
Amraoti			340-45
K amgaon-Akola		337/42Nov+21Dec+10	
Mulkapur		,,	333-38
Khandesh		330/38Nov.+14Dec.+	
Muthia,	Fine	325/30	—
Nanded/Purna Best Quality		,,	345
Purna	Average	,,	333/37
Parbhani/Sailu	,,	,,	330/35
Indore/Ujjain	,,	,,	338/40
Burwah Sanavad		,,	338/42
Broach Fine M.G.,			350/52
F.G.,			342/45
Westerns Good MG			340
,, HG.		,,	
Cambodia Fine M G			380/90
Miraj/Sangli F.G. M G			350/55
Compta F.G.M.G.			350/75
Dhollera			
Kadi/Viramgam			

(Continued from column 6.)

Meyer Sassoon ..	100	..	92	
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,000	..	2275	
Model Mills, Nagpur ..	250	..	128	1
Mysore	53	4	126	4
New City of Bombay	100	10	120	
New Great Eastern ..	300	nil	316	4
Osmanabhai (100) ..	75	..	15	
Pearl	250	8	578	12
Phoenix	100	10	393	12
Premier..	100	..	11	
Sassoon Cotton ..	100	..	14	
Sassoon Silk	500	..	99	
Sholapur	1,000	200	3800	
Simplex	100	..	186	4
Sir Shapurji, Broach	100	..	30	
Standard	500	..	1625	
Swadeshi	500	..	517	8
Swan	00	..	160	
Tata Mill O.	5	..	100	
Vishnu Cotton O. ..		90	280	
Vishnu P.	500	35	630	
Western India Spng. ..	1,000	50	275	

SHARE MARKET FLUCTUATIONS

Ahmedabad			405	
Bombay Cotton			347	8
Bombay Dyeing	935,	93 .	92	-12 931-
Century ..			422	8
Central India			536	4
Colaba Land			146	4
Crescent			241	4
Edward Sassoon				
Fazulbhoy	921-4,	921-4,	912-8,	913-12
Finlays			150	
Globe			29	8
Gokak			123	12
Indian Bleaching..			242	8
Indore Malwa			382	8
Kohinoor			12	50
Madhowjee			125	
Mathuradas			80	
Meyer Sassoon			92	8
Mysore			126	4
New Great			316	4
Pearl			578	12
Pabany			240	
Phoenix			393	12
Simplex			186	4
Swadeshi			517	8
Swan Mills			160	
Tata Mills			100	
Govt. paper 3 1/2 per cent.			77	14 6
Govt. Paper 4 per cent			108	11

STOCKS AND SHARES.

TATA IRON SHARES SLUMPED

Bombay, July 12.

MILL SHARES:—

The market for mill shares ruled quiet and operators are awaiting results of the Mill-owners' Deputation. Chances do not favour for any marked improvement and sales in strong markets are believed profitable.

TATA IRON AND STEEL:—

The statement issued by Messrs. Tata Sons Ltd., regarding the present and prospective condition of the Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd., caused a nervous feeling among the holders of the shares. There was a heavy rush of fresh sellers and liquidators. Prices registered a sharp drop of about Rs. 20 in the values of Defferds and Rs. 4 in Ordinary shares. There was occasional rally, which was met with free offerings. The closing tone was decidedly weak. Looking to the general condition it appears that market is becoming oversold, and while prospects of Defferd shares are not bright, sales on buldges will be favourable but Ordinary shares are a better inducement and we would recommend purchases on any further break.

SECURITIES:—

Owing to approaching of delivery day, there was liquidation by holders of 3-1/2 per cnt. paper which produce weakness. Bulls were buying 1345/55 and 1960/70 Bonds at full rates with a view tone up the market. On the whole the market closed easier with sellers prependering.

MISCELLANEOUS:—

Tata Hydros were done at 1080; Tata Power dropped to 565 and Andhra Valley were done at 845. Bombay Burma closed at 660 and Tramways at 148/2. Imperial Bank shares opened weak due to absence of buyers; fully paid were done at 1470; and partly paid at 371/4. New India Assurance were transacted at 25, Jupiter at 5/10; and Shivrajpur at 5/8.

SHARES.

	Paid up Rs.	Last Divid	Quotation Rs.	as
LOCAL BANKS.				
Bank of India ..	50	22	79	12
Baroda	50	4	87	
Central Co operative ..	50	1-2	63	
Central	25	1-4	29	12
Eastern ..	25.	9 p.c.	82	
Imperial ..	500	40	1470	
Imperial Contributory ..	125	10	371	4
Union	5	0	3	15
MANGANESE AND MANGANESE				
Bundi	10		27	4
Central India Mining ..	10	1-8Y	26	
Indian Cement O.	350	..	191	4
Katni Cement O.	100	..	172	8
Katni Cement D.	50	..	649	
Punjab Cement O.	10	..	7	10
Shivrajpur ..	10	8Y.	51	8
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	11 p.c.	877	8
Amritsar Pattis	100	19 p.c.	145	
Central Province	100	10 p.c.	104	
Dhond Baramati	100	6 p.c.	99	
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	92	
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	5 p.c.	101	
Markhana ..	100	5 p.c.	85	
Pandra Bhon ..	90	5 p.c.	81	
Sachora Jammai	100	5 p.c.	90	
Sara Sirajgunj	100	5 p.c.	99	
Sialkot Narowal	100	5 p.c.	108	
Sind Light ..	100	12 p.c.	141	4
Tapti Valley ..	500	8 p.c.	710	
Upper Sind Light	100	4 p.c.	81	8
STEAMER COMPANIES.				
Bombay Steam Navigation Co	250	..	212	8
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	350	..	245	
Scindia Steam	150	..	16	14
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.				
Ahmedabad Electricity ..	100	5 p.c.	78	8
Andhra Valley O	1,000	..	890	
Andhra Valley P.	1,000	..	965	
Bombay Tramways O. ..	50	2-8	147	8
Bombay Tramways P... ..	50	1-8	03	
Karachi Electricity	100	6	104	
Surat Electricity	100	..	91	
Tata Hydro-Elec. O ..	1,000	40	1015	
Tata Hydro-Elec. P. ..	1,000	7. p.c	997	8
Tata Power O...	1,000	..	562	8
Tata Power P.	1,000	..	565	
PRESS COMPANIES.				
Barsi Press ..			430	
Akbari ..	500	..	125	
Fort	475	..	150	
Harvey & Sabapathy ..	500	20-35	1025	
Indian Cotton ..	128	17/5	150	
Manmad Manufacturing ..	250	2	220	
New Berar ..	500	7	755	
New East India	1,000	9	980	
New Mofussil P.	400	5	500	
New Prince of Wales ..	500	5	510	
Volkart U.P. ..	500	5	540	
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.				
Alcock Ashdown	100	..	292	8
Belapur Co. Ltd.	76	..	22	4
B. Burma T. Corporation	125	20	660	
B. Burm T. Corporation New	0	8	193	12
Burma Corporation	10	0-6	9	8
Bombay Uganda	80	nil	36	
British Burma Petroleum ..	8	0-6-9	6	7
Indo Burma Petroleum ..	100	..	170	
Jost Engineering	100	10	140	
Mackenzie ..	100	30	350	
New Union Flour Mills	100	50	30	
Port Canning ..	1,00	50Y	687	8
Tata Iron Pref. 1st.	150	6 p.c.y	135	
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd.	100	..	81	

SECURITIES

Bombay, July 12.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 77/14/6.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 95.
4 per cent Loan due 1937-70 Rs. 89/11.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 101/7.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 102/8.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 103/9.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 108/11.
5 1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106/9.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 100/12.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 105/10.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 106/14.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 108/2.
6 1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 113.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 88.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 86/8.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 86/8.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 112/10.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 103

(Forward Rates.—15th July sett. 3 1/2 per cent Paper Rs. 77/14/6 1945-55 Rs. 108/11&

Tata Iron and steel Def. ..	30		157	8
Tata Iron and Steel Ordy. ..			51	8
Thacker ..	50		105	
Telephone ..	50	Nil	41	8
INSURANCE COMPANIES.				
Empire of India	50	24/	120	
Industrial & Prudential ..	5	1-4 p.c.	5	2
Jupiter ..			5	8
New India ..	25	..	25	2
Oriental Life ..	100	30 p.c.	190	
Vulcan	10	0 6 0		12
MILLS.				
Ahmedabad Advance ..	100	10	405	
Apollo	50	..	6	4
Assur Virjee ..	100	..	3	
Berar Manfg. ..	200	30	210	
Bombay Cotton Co.	50	15	3-7	8
Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.c.	6	4
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	25	231	4
Bombay Industrial	108		5	
Bombay Woollen	100		70	
Bradbury ..	250	nil	310	
Broach Fine Counts ..	50	..	75	
Century ..	100	10y	422	
Central India O.	100	16	536	4
Central India P.	500	5 p.c.	475	
Ceylon	100	..	87	
Colaba Land Mill	..	..	146	4
Crescent ..	100	6	211	4
Currimbhoy ..	100	4	250	
David	250	..	250	
Duria	500	..	170	
Dawn	100	..	170	
E.D. Sassoon United O. ..	250	55	750	
Ebrahimbhoy Pabanay	7-8	..	1	0 6
Edward Sasson ..	150	nil	140	
Elphinstone O. ..	200	nil	13-	12
Emperor Edward ..	700	..	23	
Fazulbhoy	500	..	145	
Finlay	100	25	913	12
Framjee Petit	1,000	..	150	
Gokak	100	..	626	
Hindoostan	100	5	143	12
Indian Bleaching etc	1,000	125	1900	
Indian Manufacturing	100	..	242	8
Indore-Malwa United	1,000	125	1230	
Jam sied O.	100	10	282	8
Khatau Makanjee ..	250	..	70	
Kilachand	Nil	..	100	
Kohinoor	25	..	3	4
Laxmi Cotton ..	500	..	1131	
Madhavrao Scindia ..	1,000	150	6300	
Madhowji Dharamsi	100	..	17	8
Madras United ..	250	15	130	
Maneckjee Petit ..	1,000	30	60	
Mathradas	100	..	1850	
			80	

(Continued in column 4.)

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

FRIDAY, July 15.

Provincial Committee of the All-India Trade Union Congress to meet Mr. V. V. Giri, Servants of India Society's Home, 7 p.m. (S.T.)

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

All gentlemen of the Common Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions and classified in Group "A" are required to attend at the High Court on the 2nd Floor this Wednesday morning, the 13th instant at 11 o'clock (S.T.)

MARWADI FREE DISPENSARY.

Sheth Gulabrai Kedarmal Ayurvedic Free Dispensary has been removed to 361, Kalbadevi Road in Kedar Bhuvan near Kalkadevi Temple. Patients are treated by Vaidya Shastri Pandit Balmukundji who is an experienced physician. The Dispensary is open to the public from 7 to 11 a.m. and 4 to 6 p.m. The public is requested to take full advantage of it.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Homeward P and O Mail Steamer "Rajputana" with the mails from Bombay of the 2nd instant arrived at Port Said at 9 a.m. on the 11th instant and left there at 2 p.m. the same day.

S.S. "Clan Macilwraith" arrived in Suez from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the morning of the 11th.

S.S. "Clan Lamont" left Suez for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the evening of 10th.

LECTURE ON SHUDDHI.

A public meeting will be held at the Arya Samaj Hall, Kakadwadi, Girgaum, to-day (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when Sreeman Vijayshankerji will deliver a lecture on "Shuddhi."

PASSENGERS' AND TRAFFIC RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

The meeting of the Executive Committee of the Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Municipal Corporation Hall, Bombay.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Mails for Mauritius and Reunion per extra S.S. "Masula" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Thursday, the 14th instant instead of to-day (Wednesday).

Mails for Mauritius and Reunion per extra S.S. "Homayun" will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 p.m. on Thursday, the 14th instant instead of to-day (Wednesday) as previously notified.

Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per S.S. "Khandalla" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Wednesday, the 20th instant.

Correspondence for Mauritius, Reunion, Madagascar Ports, Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

The Bombay Presidency Radio Club will broadcast the following programme to-day (Wednesday):—

5 to 6 p.m. Indian Vocal and Instrumental Music.

1. Urdu song by Murad Ally. 2. Urdu song by Imdad Khan. 3. Marathi song by Balgandharva. 4. Marathi song by Pendharkar. 5. Concanim song by J. A. Fernandiz. 6. Kanarese song by Miss V. Sunderemma. 7. Harmonium by Prof. S. R. Kapileshwari.

6-30 to 7 p.m. Beethoven Piano Forte Recital by Mr. C. Mendoza.

1. Minuet in G. 2. Andante Con Moto (5th Symphony). 3. Farewell to the Piano.

7 p.m. Time Signal.

7-5 to 7-45 p.m. Piano Forte Recital continued.

Chopin Recital. 1. Trois Nocturne. 2. Troiseime Ballade. 3. First Impromptu. 4. Marche Tumbre from Sonata B Minor.

Call sign 2FV. Wave-length 387 Metres. Power 100 Watts.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

JANUARY.

NEW YORK.

	July 12.
Previous Closing Rate	18.04
To-day's Opening Rate	18.03
Difference	—.01
To-day's Closing Rate	18.08
Difference	+.04

LIVERPOOL.

	July 12.
Previous Closing Rate	9.45
To-day's Opening Rate	9.58
Difference	+.13
To-day's Closing Rate	9.57
Difference	+.12
Broach Expectation	350 0 0

LONDON SILVER MARKET

LATEST QUOTATIONS

		London, July 12.
Silver Ready		26 0 0
Difference	Higher	0 1 0
Silver Forward		26 0 0
Difference	Higher	0 1 0

FOOTBALL

HARWOOD LEAGUE

BOMBAY GYM. WIN.

In their first division fixture against the G.I.P. played on the Cooperage on Tuesday, the Bombay Gym. won a fairly even game by the odd goal in three. While credit is due to the railwaymen for their improved form, still this should not have been of a class to tax the capacity of the strongest civilian team. There were a few adjustment in the Gym. team and these did not turn out for the best as the understanding between players was not as it should have been.

The Gym. predominated the game in the first half and though the railway goal had several narrow escapes it had to succumb twice, Pitt scoring both goals.

After the interval the G.I.P. came up strongly and they had more than their share of the advantage. Walker in his usual style was the mainstay of the team and his perseverance gave Veevers the chance of reducing the leading. But try as they would, the railwaymen could not draw level and the game ended in a win for the Gym.

Bombay Gym. ..... 2 goals.
G. I. P. ..... 1 goal.

BOMBAY GYM: Cummings; Whitehead and Terry; Groundwater, Irvine and Bradly; Thow, Donald, Pitt, Anderson and Innes.

G. I. P.: Phipps; Callaghan and Rodriques; Conroy, Walker and Thompson; Powell, Milne, Veevers, Kirker and Fernandes.

Referee: Mr. F. W. Thornback.

INDIA'S LABOUR DELEGATE

MR. GIRI TO ARRIVE ON FRIDAY

Mr. V. V. Giri, Indian Workers' Delegate to the Tenth International Labour Conference, arrives from Europe on Friday, the 15th inst. by the S.S. "Ranpura" and is expected to stay here till Saturday night. On Friday, a meeting of the Provincial Committee of the All-India Trade Union Congress will be held in the Servants of India Society's Home at 7 p.m. (S.T.) to meet Mr. Giri.

J. P'S. SOCIETY.

A preliminary meeting of a few Justices of the Peace called by Dr. B. V. Rayakar, was held on Saturday, the 9th instant at the rooms of the Homoeopathic Charitable Dispensary, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, when Mr. N. M. Joshi presided.

The Chairman requested those present to express their views on the advisability of starting a J.P.'s Society. Most of those present took part in the discussion. As a result of the discussion the following resolution was passed:—

"That this meeting approves of the idea of starting a Society of the Justices of the Peace for the Town and Island of Bombay and further resolves that a general meeting of the Justices of the Peace be convened to consider and discuss the said proposal and resolves further that Dr. B. V. Rayakar be appointed convener of the said meeting.

BREACH OF TRUST.

CLERK GETS 2 YEARS' AND RS. 1000 FINE

A sentence of two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000, in default of the fine to a further six months' hard labour, was passed on the invoice clerk of the Bombay branch of Liptons Limited by the Presidency Magistrate of the third Court to-day on a charge of criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of Rs. 10742 belonging to the firm.

The accused, Prabhakar Anant Hazare, was an invoice clerk in the firm. He was alleged to have misappropriated various sums received by him from upcountry customers of the firm. The accused was arrested and when taken to the office an envelope containing Rs. 500 in G. C. notes was found in his desk. A sum of Rs. 50 was also recovered from his person.

FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES.

The accused in his statement admitted having misappropriated the amount and said he was in financial difficulties and spent a part of the money towards sickness in his family. The balance was lost in the share bazar. He prayed for mercy. He admitted three previous convictions of similar offences.

He was sentenced as above.

FOUND DEAD.

Khanderao Pilshe (40) residing at Kavarana Building, Parel, was found dead in his room on Tuesday morning. The police being informed by the neighbours forced open the door and removed the body to the morgue.

The Coroner sent the viara of the deceased to the Chemical Analyser and postponed further enquiry.

MR. SYKE'S QUALIFICATIONS.

MR. VELINKAR ON MERCENARY LAWYERS.

NARIMAN CASE POSTPONED FOR TWO WEEKS.

The Harvey-Nariman case was resumed before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, the Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Espianade Police Court on Tuesday when Mr. E. Sykes, the ex-Superintending Engineer of the Bombay Development Department was further cross-examined by Mr. Nariman.

Mr. Sykes said that Kapoor's bills were first settled finally in March and the claim was revived again at the end of the year. Witness did not remember having any talk with Kapoor about his suit in the High Court. He had no knowledge of any other claims standing against the Department. Witness did not know if the claim of Kapoor was revived by the Department. Witness was not in the confidence of the Department. Witness had seen Kapoor in Delhi last winter after he had got the money. Kapoor saw him about once a month to say "good morning". He did every thing for Kapoor quite in a friendly way.

Mr. Velinkar:—He is not so mercenary as some of the lawyers are!

Mr. Nariman:—Very glad to know that he is not so mercenary as some of the lawyers we know of are. I wish there were more lawyers as generous as Mr. Sykes

A MATTER OF OPINION.

Witness was asked whether the department had to pay Rs. 45,000 more by placing the order with Shalebhoy instead of sending a cable to the High Commissioner. Witness said it was a hypothetical case. Witness admitted that there was a difference of Rs. 46 between the rates of Shalebhoy and those at which the High Commissioner supplied the bars later on and it was possible that the department paid Rs. 45,000 more in respect of the indent. Asked direct whether he did or did not agree that the deparment had to pay Rs. 45,000 more by placing the order with Shalebhoy, witness contended that it was a matter of opinion and that Mr. Nariman had got the opinion of the Secretary of State and he did not want to express the opinion. Later, when the witness was given details, witness agreed that Rs. 45,000 more were given to Shalebhoy.

Mr. Sykes then said that he had no University training and he had studied only upto overseer's course in the Rurkee College. He had served in the Railways Irrigation, etc.

Witness did not know whether any one followed him from Delhi. Witness did not know Uttamsing, but he knew Mr. Bedi and Mr. Mahindre. Witness had recommended Mr. Mahindre. He was appointed Assistant Engineer. Kalasing was one of the Supervisors.

Witness did not know of any bogus bills being presented to the department. He never heard any such thing.

Witness knew Mehta, the Executive Engineer. The material district had nothing to do with the district Mr. Mehta was in charge of. The materials to Mr. Mehta were supplied by the materials district. Whenever any officer left the materials in his charge were taken over by the officer who took over charge from him. Witness did not remember whether there was any deficit in the Stock in Mehta's charge when he left. Witness did not hear anything about some missing wagons when he was in Bombay.

Witness heard some rumours about missing materials and a lot of materials including mild steel bars not accounted for. It was very improbable that any action in the matter. The material was missing probably in other divisions and if it was in his division, he was too busy to investigate. He did not know where the rumours originated.

Witness had not heard of Balfour and Co. before he read the name in papers about the proceedings of the case. Witness was not in charge of the Material District but that district was in the division of which he was the head. Witness said that he was not the head of the Material District.

Mr. Nariman: You say because you want to dissociate yourself from the dealings of the Material District?

Mr. Sykes: Certainly not.

Witness agreed that Mr. Colabewala, the head of the Material District had to do everything through witness and had to take the approval of witness in everything beyond his (Colabewala's power. Witness again maintained that he was not the head of the Material District.

Witness interviewed several dealers in connection with tenders and indents. Witness interviewed the representatives of George Service and Co. for a tender. He did not know that George Service and Co. were a Branch of Richardson and Cruddas. He knew Mr. Owen who he had met, he did not remember where. He knew that Mr. Owen was a friend of Mr. Harvey. He did not know that Mr. Owen was formerly with Richardson and Cruddas. He did not know whether he saw Mr. Owen in connection with business.

Continuing witness said that he was not certain whether there was a formal report in connection with the tender placed with George Service and Co. But if there was any, the tender was accepted after that. It was understood that George Service and Co., were to indent bars from England and supply it to the Department.

ORDERS THROUGH GRIFFITHS.

Witness knew Captain Griffiths of Bird and Co. Griffiths might have been seeing witness in connection with business but witness did not remember whether all large orders were placed through Capt. Griffiths. Witness had no recollection about getting coal from Balfour and Co. That was the same stock for which Pioneer Coal Co. had tendered contented Mr. Nariman. Witness could not say anything about it without looking at the records.

Mr. Nariman called for the records about coal supply.

Mr. Velinkar objected and wanted Mr. Nariman to prove the relevancy of the questions.

The Court ordered Mr. Sykes to go out and said that the question was relevant in so far as witness was not giving complete replies and was wanting records to say what he should have said. The Magistrate further remarked that the case may not end in his court or may not be finally disposed by him.

The question and the demand for the record were held relevant.

On the file being produced, a tender by Balfour and Co. was traced. Mr. Sykes said that the order was not placed by him but by the Executive Engineer.

Witness said that Capt. Griffiths had some proposals about the supply of sand and shingle but he (witness) could not recollect whether he saw him (witness) on behalf of himself or some other company. He hal left Balfour and Co. then.

If I put it to you that he saw you in connection with various supplies, you cannot contradict me?

Mr. Sykes: I can't.

Mr. Nariman: If I put it to you that he settled the terms of contract, will you contradict me?

Mr. Sykes: I don't recollect anything about it.

NO PLEASURE TRIPS.

Witness knew Billington the Assistant Engineer and his brother P. Billington was agent of some English Firm. Witness did not know whether P. Billington supplied anything to his (witness) division.

Witness knew Major Parcelle, witness was in Bombay when Parcelle resigned. Witness knew Servello. He knew Servello, Parcelle, Owen, Griffiths and others. He knew them in various degrees. Mr. Harvey also knew them. Mr. Servello was the first man witness met in Bombay, witness had no pleasure-trips with all these people.

Continuing witness said that mild steel bars were required for the reclamation work and he used to supply them when indented.

Witness said that he had no connection with the erection of chawls.

Mr. Nariman wanted to ask questions regarding other matters with which Mr. Harvey had no direct concern, but they were disallowed by the Court.

This closed the cross-exmination of Mr. Sykes. He was then re-examined by Mr. Velinkar.

Re-examined, witness was in a College for two years at Oxford.

Shalebhoy, said the witness had quoted a group rate for all the larger sizes of bars. As a general rule, the larger the diameter of the bars, the rates would be lower. Witness did not intentionally or corruptly conceal the facts of George Service and Co. from his superiors or the Council. If the members in Council had asked for the number of bars upto the time of the question, witness could have given it.

As other witnesses who were called on the day were absent, further hearing was adjourned to Saturday.

Mr. Nariman applied for a long postponement in view of the fact that the Bombay Council begins on the 18th instant and would go on for three weeks.

Mr. Velinkar objected to a long postponement but he subsequently agreed to the case being postponed for two weeks.

NAVAL CONFERENCE DISCUSSIONS.

LONDON, July 11.

Geneva.—Heads of Naval Delegations resumed negotiations which is considered to be a hopeful sign of the ultimate success of the Conference.—Reuter.

NAGDEVI MURDER

FOUR RAMPURIS ON TRIAL

Before Mr. Justice Baker at the High Court Criminal Sessions four Rampuri Mussalmans were placed on trial in connection with the Nagdevi murder.

The Advocate-General appeared for the Crown, Mr. Vellani for the defence.

The accused are Munnakhan Nazir, Ashkalli Alihusen, Gulam Dastagir and Jamakhan.

On the morning of 27th last Majidalli, a fruit-seller in Crawford Market, accompanied by his friend Babar Kallam had been to a mosque for prayer. On their way back just near the Nagdevi Street, Majivalli was suddenly attacked by the accused, who were armed with a knife. His companion was frightened and went to inform the police. The assailants in the meanwhile made good their escape after inflicting serious stab-wounds on Majidalli who died shortly afterwards. His friend Babar Kalan was offered a bribe of Rs.60 by some of their friends of the accused and made to leave Bombay under a threat.

The case is proceeding.

DARING DACOITS

INSPECTOR PARAB SPOTS THEM.

On Tuesday morning at about 2-30 Sub-Inspector Parab with his flying squad was going along Wari Bunder when he came across a gang of five Mohammedans whom he challenged and on a search of their persons, he found silver ornaments valued at Rs. 107 with one of the suspects. It appeared that the gang at about 1-30 a.m. went in a hut in the compound of All-Saints' Home at Dock Yard Road, and woke up the owner Dhana Jeram sleeping outside. They represented themselves as policemen and said they were in search of a person who had absconded. Dhana shouted from outside to his wife and daughter to open the door. As soon as the door was opened the gang pushed Dhana inside, threw him down, and gagged him. One of the gang guarded the door, while others frightened the women with knives and pistols and demanded the keys. Dhana's wife pointed to the pillow where the keys were lying. The culprits opened the box and took out the ornaments. While they were calling their confrere to come inside, Dhana's wife slipped out and raised an alarm whereupon they all took to their heels. Subsequently the Flying Squad arrested them on suspicion at Wari Bunder. The police came to know about the dacoity when Dhana lodged a complaint with the police at 10 a.m.

ALLEGED RASH DRIVING.

POLICEMEN THROWN OVER.

One Mr. Charles Edward, a motor-driver was placed before Mr. Khairaz, Presidency Magistrate, at Mazagon Police Court, on a charge of rash driving. It transpired that on Monday evening at about 5-30 p.m. a batch of policemen were proceeding along Bellasis Road and as they urned into Lamington Road, a car driven by the accused bumped into them causing injuries to three constables who had to be removed to hospital for treatment. It was found that the brakes of the car were defective as the accused had made an attempt to stop the car in obedience to the signal of the traffic havildhar who had cautioned him to stop. As the owner of the car had to be summoned, a remand was prayed for and granted.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST

ACCUSED DISCHARGED.

Mrs. Julia De Mello, allias Julia Rita Mary Fonseca, who was arrested by the Bombay Police, some time ago at the instance of the Baroda Police on a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of two blankets, and subsequently bailed out pending extradition to Baroda, was discharged by the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

The Dewan of Baroda had addressed a letter to the Resident of Baroda asking him to request the Bombay Magistrate to discharge the accused. In that letter it was stated that as the offence was committed seven years ago and as part of the "Mudamal" had been returned to the Baroda authorities by the accused's brother, his Highness's Government did not wish to press for her surrender, although the "prima facie" evidence against her was sufficient. The Resident forwarded a copy of that letter to his Worship who ordered the accused to be discharged to-day.

Mr. Joseph Alex Dias, Solicitor, appeared for the accused.

SIMLA, July 12.

Sir B. N. Mitra leaves for Bombay on the 21st to attend the inauguration by the Viceroy of the wireless beam and Broadcasting service.—A.P.

Men and Matters.

An Anglo-Indian paper draws a harrowing picture of conditions in China and refers to grass growing in the streets of Hankow. But is that any argument for foreign sheep grazing there?

* * * *

The Raja of Panagal is reported to have whispered into the ears of Lord Goschen, immediately after His Excellency was censured at Coimbatore, that he would not join the Congress. Madras may give us yet more surprises.

* * * *

The latest about the composition of the Reforms Commission is that the India Office knows nothing about it. It is some relief that for one week at least the public will not be pestered with anticipations, both intelligent and unintelligent.

* * * *

"Love may be a good thing," remarks a correspondent, "but why should it be so blatantly advertised by spooning couples in hurrying taxis on the Queen's Road?" Why should it, indeed? But love becomes blind when active.

* * * *

The people of India will, however, be compelled to enjoy the exclusive spectacle of British love-making on the films, if the proposal to ban American films from this country materialises.

* * * *

They should strongly object. They do not want crook stories and lewd dramas, whether they come from Britain or America, but a "Cinema Fan" assures us that in the art of "Kiss, long kiss and hold" Hollywood remains unbeaten. Is India to be denied arbritarily the pleasure of witnessing its achievements on the silver sheet? No, never. Arise Cinema Fans and avert the impending calamity by timely protest.

* * * *

"Your dog is frightful; he stops still in front of each window."

"Well, you see he always goes out with my wife."

LATEST NEWS

BASRAH, July 12.

The uneasiness between the Shia and Sunni sects is hampering to Iraq Government who hold two ministries in the new Government vacant owing to the sudden appeal from Najaf and Kerbala, the Shia headquarters, for five seats in the Cabinet, declaring that one Minister, as hitherto, is insufficient they being in a majority.

The matter is in abeyance.

King Faisal will shortly proceed to Najaf and Kerbala.—Reuter.

LONDON, July 12.

Apparently, anybody can make a living in Bengal except the Bengali, declared Lord Sinha at Manchester where he is studying the procedure of the Assize Courts.

Interviewed by the "Manchester Guardian" Lord Sinha agreed with Earl Winterton's contention that progress had been made in many directions in India, but much leeway remained to be made up, especially in Bengal where the people were probably no better off than thirty or probably fifty years ago, and possibly worse. Similarly he admitted that it was largely the people's own fault and was more largely due to circumstances over which no Government had any control, but with the energy and efficiency of Englishman as an aid to the people's characterisitc thrift, industry and sobriety, there ought to have been better results and if they got rid of the distrust at present existing among "my educated countrymen" they ought to be able to combine to improve the lot of the people materially and, therefore, morally.—Reuter.

LONDON, July 12.

Paris.—The Chamber finally passed the Electoral Reform Bill by 320 votes to 234. The Debates were very critical and on several occasions there were all-night sittings.—Reuter.

LONDON, July 12.

Moscow.—M. Druzhilovsky has been sentenced to death and his property has been ordered to be confiscated.—Reuter.

LONDON, July 12.

Gibraltar.—The sentence on Duffield has been commuted one of penal servitude for life.—Reuter.

LONDON, July 12.

Cairo.—An Eye witness who flew from Transjordania says that it is believed that 300 persons have been killed as the result of the earthquake. Most of the houses in Maan have collapsed and a mosque in course of erection has been very severely damaged.

The movements of earth lasted forty seconds and were quite visible in the surrounding lavabeds. The desert beduins seem to be terrified everywhere.—Reuter.

SIMLA, July 12.

Latest information received from Multan shows that there has been no fresh incident of any importance and the situation is now well in hand. The funerals of the persons killed last night were taken out without any kind of trouble this morning.—A.P.

AMRITSAR, July 12.

News has been received from Dinanagar in Gurdaspur district that four Akalis arrested for organising disobedience of orders under section 144 restricting the sale of "Jhatka" meat during the Moharrum have been sentenced to various terms of imprisonment extending up to three months. As the restrictions have been withdrawn on the expiry of Moharrum, the Akalis [illegible] disobedience.—A.P.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

WEDNESDAY JULY 13, 1927.

INDIA—THE MILCH-COW.

In initiating a debate in the House of Commons on Monday for condemning secret diplomacy and manoeuvring between various nations Mr. Ponsonby referred to the present state of international politics. There was, he said, "alarming ambition in Italy, fear in Russia, resentment in Germany, suspicion in France, danger in Poland, confusion in Balkans, distrust in America and war in China". Otherwise, of course, there was perfect peace in the world. What was Britain doing to secure real peace, and to promote sincerely the cause which the League of Nations has at heart? Was Britain responsible for this attitude of suspicion in France, and this fear in Russia? Sir Austen Chamberlain solemnly denied that there was secrecy about British foreign policy. He assured the Common that "no undertaking had been entered into without the approval of Parliament". As regards Russia he emphasised that Britain was not trying to form an anti-Russian bloc, a statement which must have raised a smile on Labour benches and also amongst the microscopic minority of Liberals in the Commons. The British Foreign Secretary even condescended to observe that Britain was prepared to resume diplomatic relations with Russia, "when the Soviet ceased world-wide anti-British propaganda and recognised the obligations."

In this matter, the propaganda and the obligations are in Tory eyes evidently a one-sided affair. The Tory Press is indignant when it is reminded that Britain too is busy with anti-Soviet propaganda all the world over and that the Soviet authorities have quoted chapter and verse to support their contention that Britain did not act up to the obligations involved in the Anglo-Russian Agreement. The British Government, on the contrary, are now busy raising the very convenient Russian bogey. This may, they evidently imagine, help them in the next General Election and also fall in line with their design of denying India even an additional minute dose of self-government on the pretext that the state of the country is "disturbed" and that attentions should be concentrated more on the North-west Frontier than on the "Reforms". So the vital question is for the Tory Cabinet to lay the Indian milch-cow under further onerous contribution. The latest proposal is to saddle upon India a Mobile Expeditionary Force, a costly affair which will mean a crushing burden on the Indian taxpayer. The question of Afghanistan is being "traversed" by the British War-Lords and the Tories are busy creating an atmosphere in England in which people will readily believe that the Soviet is preparing for a large scale military invasion of India. That Chorous-Girl of the Empire, as the Maharaja of Burdwan calls himself, has already shown a willingness to sing to the Imperialistic tune. The Maharaja said at the meeting of the East Indian Association that although the Indian Navy was important for the future of India, "the Frontier was more important than many people supposed".

The people whom this faithful spokesman of the bureaucracy has no business to keep out of mind are the millions in this country groaning under the already heavy weight of taxation. They realise the urgency of providing an adequate defence line for this country, as a security against foreign invasion, but they want to defend their country themselves. When they are told about such invasions from the N. W. Frontier, they associate, having learnt to do so with bitter experience, such warnings with England's desire to saddle India with fresh military burdens. The "Pioneer", in hearty co-operation with the Tory Press in England in raising the Russian Bogey, remarks: "To any one who has studied the history of Anglo-Russian relations from the early days of the 19th century it is plain that the one spot when Russia can challenge the British Empire and make her challenge effective is on the North-west Frontier of India." The Indian people know this well and they also know that at their cost the Frontier line has been moved backwards and forwards and that after the Pendjeh incident some decades ago, and after the Russian military concentration at Merv, the Indian tax-payer had to bear a colossal financial burden because of the experiments in Frontier defence Britain made employing a number of British officers and soldiers for the purpose. In those days the London political wits said that Britain not only suffered from "nervousness" but also "mervousness". But British fears about losing the Indian Empire through the onrush of a hostile Power from the North West cannot continue to be allayed by imposing fresh military burdens on the people of the country. India cannot believe that the Russian Bogey has any basis in it, but she is quite ready to concede that her army should not relapse into a second line of defence. It must be her own national army, however, not the army of those who consider India an occupied territory—a kind of Ruhr on a large scale.

THE VIRAMGAM CORDON.

Government seem to have launched a campaign of coercing the Kathiawar States into accepting their unjust and humiliating proposals. The officials have not only drawn up a customs cordon between the States and British India with almost military dispatch but have set about their work with little regard for the convenience of even innocent passengers crossing the cordon. The public was assured in communique after communique that 'bona fide' passengers would not be harassed and that the produce of the States would not be subjected to any levy, agricultural produce being specifically exempted. It seems that for a day or two these assurances were respected, as stated by our own special correspondent. The same correspondent now reports that harassment has already begun, that even women passengers' private luggage is subjected to a vexatious search and that a customs duty of 15 per cent. is being levied on ghee from Jamnagar and Rajkot. The official communique exempt Kathiawar produce, especially agricultural produce. It is, therefore, extraordinary that dairy produce of Kathiawar should be taxed 15 per cent. It is possible there has been some bungling! There is certainly inconsistency. Our correspondent says that some officers do not levy a duty on ghee and others do. But whichever officer bungles or does not know his own mind, the people find the uncertainty as exasperating as being taxed against the rules. The flimsy pretext given for levying duty on copper and brass vessels brings into relief how what is given with one hand is being taken away with the other. And this is only the beginning. At present only five stations for levying customs dues are created, as owing to the monsoon cart traffic on the roads is not great. It is certain that soon more stations will be opened and one can never be too sure that the confusion and harassment will not be worse. Already the people of Jamnagar and Baroda have raised their protest and they fear that the horrors of the old customs cordon before 1917 may any day be revived. If regardless of the treaty of 1917 the Government must bleed, they may at least bleed mercifully.

THE NEW REGIME IN MYSORE.

ERA OF RAPID PROGRESS.

(BY "SREENIVAS.")

(I)

Among Indian States Mysore holds by common consent a high and important place, thanks to the singular wisdom and foresight with which His Highness the Maharaja has ruled the State for 25 years, aided by a remarkable succession of able, devoted and public spirited Dewans. His Highness is an eminent and constitutional Ruler and yet the most devoted servant of Mysore and trusted ally of His Imperial Majesty. His first thoughts are always for his people and Mysore has naturally made, during the last two decades, considerable progress in all directions, political, social and economic. Quite recently, a mass meeting of the citizens of Mysore was convened at the Lalbagh with view to concerting measures for the celebration on a worthy scale of the Silver Jubilee of His Highness's eventful reign, and apt references were made in the brilliant speeches delivered by the President and Sir M. Visveswarayya on the occasion to the high ideals cherished by His Highness, the sincerity of his purpose, the paternal interest he takes in the welfare of his subjects and to the many works of public utility and advancement which he has carried out.

AN EXCELLENT CHOICE.

His Highness has the reputation of being a good judge of character and has been happy in his choices of men. This explains why Mysore has been ever fortunate in her Dewans. A little over a year ago, when Sir Albion Banerji retired from service, His Highness appointed as his Dewan Mr. Mirza Ismail in whom he has the fullest confidence and in the success of whose administration he takes almost a personal interest. Mr. Mirza Ismail is a son of the soil, with a magnificient record of service to his credit. He is imbued with a high sense of duty, possesses character, ability and tact, and above all, has an intimate knowledge of Mysore and its affairs. These qualities undoubtedly weighed with His Highness in making the appointment and subsequent events to which reference will be made in the later paragraphs have proved the wisdom of his choice.

The office of Dewan is one that presents different problems and opportunities to each successive holder. The main outline of the daily routine remains much the same, but the subjects that each Dewan shall handle and speak of in his public speeches, the social activities he shall choose to support call repeatedly for fresh decision and are an exacting test of statesmanship. It was not long before an opportunity presented itself to the new Dewan to indicate the ideals and policies which he proposed to pursue during his tenure of office. The Birthday Session of the Representative Assembly held in June of last year provided such an opportunity and in his address to the Assembly he outlined a programme of work which was received with general satisfaction in the country. As a cautious administrator, he was content to pledge himself to the promotion of those objects on which depended the prosperity and happiness of the people. The improvement of means and methods of agricultural production; the encouragement of local enterprise; the expansion of trade, both inland and foreign; the extension of avenues of employment particularly for the middle and poorer classes; the improvement of the housing and sanitary conditions of the towns and villages; the development of handicrafts and village industries; the expansion of education—these questions found a prominent place in the programme and the whole address voiced insistence on the identity of the interests of Government and of the people and on the highest standards in administration untrammelled by questions of caste of creed.

ADMIRABLE IDEA.

The year that has elapsed since Mr. Mirza Ismail assumed the duties of the Dewan has been fruitful of results in many directions. This is easily explained. Mr. Mirza Ismail, like a practical man did not stop at outlining his policy but followed it up with holding conferences with engineers, officers of the Education Department, heads of the several Departments, and with merchants and businessmen. The summoning of such conferences was, indeed, an admirable idea, for, they enabled the Dewan to have a free and frank exchange of views with both officials and non-officials, to hear from them their wants and difficulties and to consider how best they might be met or surmounted. Thus, the conference with Engineers held in July 1926 has resulted in the preparation of carefully thoughtout programmes of tank restoration and road improvement works.

EDUCATIONAL PROBLEMS.

Education is a subject in which the Dewan has always taken a keen and personal interest. The problem of educa-

(Continued on page 9.)

NOTES OF THE DAY

Pin-Pricks.

The frontier incidents which have excited public feeling both in France and Italy, are a reflex of the growing estrangement between the two countries which only the preoccupation of their Governments with their domestic affairs prevents from taking a more serious turn. France, which considers Jugo-Slavia as its protege, resents the Balkan policy of Signor Mussolini who ostentatiously defends the interests of Albania. Italy does not like the commercial rapprochement with Germany which certain French industrialists have been able to promote. France considers the foreign policy of Il Duce fussy and irritating, Italy calls the foreign as well as economic policy of Poincare and his Government selfish and unreliable. But it is likely that the chauvinist elements in both countries may be ultimately curbed by by the good sense of the masses of the population who are tired of these continuous quarrels.

The Comedy Continues.

The latest in the Daudet case comedy which France has found very delicious is that M. Maurice Pujo, the deputy who acted as editor of the redoubtable Royalist leader's paper "Action Francaise," has been provisionally released. M. Daudet after his escape by a clever ruse from prison sent articles by pigeon-post to his lieutenant from an "unknown destination" which must have been in all probability known to M. Poincare and his colleagues. This journalism by pigeon-post provided an item of excellent entertainment to the Parisians. The Royalist paper went on merrily, undeterred by such obstacles as the absence of its Chief Editor and the incarceration of his assistant. M. Poincare must have realised the absurdity of keeping M. Pujo in further detention and has now released him. But the comedy will continue until M. Daudet is also "pardoned" and returns in triumph to Paris.

Still Shilly-Shallying.

It is a pity that the Government of India are still shilly-shallying with the question of granting passports to the proposed Medical Mission to China, though it is more than a month since they were asked for the passports. At first they pretended that it was a political mission and wasted precious time. Now in their latest letter to Mr. Goswami, they say that the request "involves considerations which are not confined to India" and that "steps have been taken to ascertain the practical bearings of the situation in China on this proposal." And all this red tape and prevarication are regarding a simple medical relief corps of about a dozen men! On their own admission the situation in China is much easier now and some British troops are actually withdrawing. Cannot Government realise that if the Mission reaches China too late, both the Government and the people of India will look foolish in the eyes of the world?

Extra Solicitude.

When the Montford Reforms were announced, the India Office assured officers in the All-India Services that special considerations would be allowed to them to escape the calamity of the "Reforms." One of these special considerations was the right to retire on proportionate pensions. With all the tall talk indulged in by I. C. S. officers in their representations to Government that they would find it difficult to continue to work in a country where they had been "masters", but were now expected to be "servants," very few chose ultimately to retire on proportionate pensions. But their discontent remained and a benevolent Whitehall sent out the Lee Commission which secured them further concessions. Now their drooping spirits have revived, according to the testimony of the head of the Commission, but their cousins, the Provincial Service officers of non-Asiatic domicile, are in low spirits and clamour to be restored to health with the medicine of the right to retire on proportionate pensions. Lord Winterton assures Mr. Wardlaw Milne in the House of Commons that their cases would be considered on merits by the Local Governments, "as cases outside the rules." It is the non-Asiatic domicile which helps them. But Indians in the Provincial Services must be debarred from similar concessions because of the crime of colour.

The Seva Sadan.

The Seva Sadan of Bombay is an ornament to the city. It is, as Rajabahadur Pratapgirji observed at the Sadan's 19th anniversary celebration on Monday, a doubly blessed institution, for it blesseth those who learn there to serve as well as those who are benefited by their service. The institution has so far trained about 250 women as teachers and the number of women now attending the various literary and industrial and nursing classes is more than 400. The nurses trained by the institution are not only enabled to earn their living but carry on the mission of service by nursing the poor either entirely free or on nominal charges. Creditable as this record is,—all the more so because the institution is almost entirely managed by women—the organisers have the enthusiasm to do much more if only the public does its duty by providing them with the necessary funds. The report of last years' work appeals to the public for funds for a building to house the Home for the Homeless as the present one is in a delapidated condition and too small for present requirements. We trust all those who have the means and can hear the cry of destitute children will respond to the appeal of our sisters of service.

POVERTY AND DISEASE.

THEIR MUTUAL RELATION.

(BY A MEDICAL EXPERT.)

I.

It is no use gainsaying that of recent years the vital efficiency of our people is gradually going down and it is more so in the case of women. Efficiency is measured by the ratio of actual health, longevity and birth rate to the reasonably attainable maximum of health, longevity and the multiplication. The most healthy society, therefore, is that which has the highest average length of life, highest rate of survival and lowest death-rate. The death-rate in India is somewhere between 30 and 35 per thousand and is thrice as high as that of England and America.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The following table of vital statistics of the different progressive countries is a good measure of comparative vital efficiency as far as birth rates and death-rates go.

Countries.	Death rate per 1000.	Birth rate per 1000.	Remarks.
New Zealand	9.8		Death rate lowest.
Holland	12.3	28.1	
Denmark	13.0	26.7	
United Kingdom	13.8	23.9	
Belgium	14.8	22.6	
Russia	15.5	22.9	
Germany	15.6	28.3	
France	17.5	19.0	Birth rate
Italy	18.2	32.4	lowest.
Serbia	21.1	38.0	
Spain	21.8	32.0	
Roumania	22.9	43.4	Birth rate
Hungary	23.3	36.3	highest.
India	30.0	37.0	Death rate highest.

EXPECTATION OF LIFE.

The average life span in India is about 23.

Country.	For Males.	For Females.	Remarks.
Prussia	42.1	45.3	
Italy	42.8	43.1	
England	44.1	47.6	
Belgium	45.3	48.8	
France	45.7	49.1	
Denmark	50.2	54.7	
Norway	50.4	54.1	
Sweden	50.9	53.6	
New Zealand	54.4	57.3	

Social causation is reciprocal and it is as much true to say that disease causes poverty as it is that poverty causes disease. Poverty is a self-perpetuating disease, with its vicious circles, but easily preventible diseases, it must be pointed out, are also leading towards intensifying the effects of poverty. Certain diseases, as, for example, small-pox, plague, cholera, dysentery, guinea-worm, are prevalent among the richer classes also who are as much subject to diseases as the poorer classes, but the effects of disease are much more appalling on the latter. Any practice that impairs the health and lowers vital resistance paves the way for sickness and the chief factor in the prevention of diseases is the building up of the barriers of bodily defence against invading germs.

PREVENTION OF DISEASE.

Epidemics take the larger share of their victims from among those who are most susceptible to disease because of low vital resistance. During the last forty years the investigations relating to public health have demonstrated that prevention of diseases is much easier and far less expensive, than their treatment. Science has made remarkable strides during recent years and the diseases that proved a scourge in the past have been practically eliminated in the civilised countries. No doubt, we stood helpless before the Influenza of 1918, but it would be considered a disgrace to any civilised community to have an epidemic of small-pox, cholera, or yellow fever, and it is really pitiable that in 1924, 11,152 died of small-pox in the Bombay Presidency. Germs thrive best in a body that is full of natural poisons and during 1924, in this Presidency, 8,236 died of cholera, 28,926 of dysentery, while plague took

(Continued on Page 9.)

COTTON DEPUTATION CONCLUDES CONFABULATIONS.

MILLOWNERS NOT VERY OPTIMISTIC.

VICEROY UNABLE TO GIVE ANY UNDERTAKING.

MR. MODY INTERVIEWED

SIMLA, July 12.

The following communique has been issued:—

A deputation representing the cotton textile industry of India waited on H.E. the Viceroy to-day, in connection with the decision of the Government of India on the report of the Indian Tariff Board (Cotton Textile Industry Enquiry). The meeting was informal and the proceedings which lasted two hours were of a confidential nature.

His Excellency in welcoming the deputation said that he was glad to have the opportunity of learning at first hand the point of view of the representatives of the industry and invited Mr. Modi to put the Millowners' case before him.

After Mr. Mody and the other members of the deputation had spoken His Excellency thanked the deputation and said that, while he was unable to give any undertaking in regard to the representations made he would bring what they had said to the notice of the members of his Government. that as a result of the interview the Government of India would be satisfied of the strength of the case presented by the industry and would reconsider their decision.

The discussion which is said to have lasted over two hours was private and not open to the press.

Mr. Mody and his colleagues freely exchanged their views with Sir George Rainy, Member for Commerce, who was assisted by Sir Geoffrey Corbett. The deputation impressed on the Viceroy how the rejection of the Tariff Board's recommendations was not justified and, in view of the facts since disclosed concerning the critical condition of the industry, reconsideration of the Government decision was imperative. The general feeling among the members may be said to be one of appreciation of the reception accorded to them, but they are not prepared to be very optimistic as to the advantages of the industry that might accrue from the discussions. There is, however, general satisfaction at the opportunity afforded to explain before the Viceroy the point of view of the textile industry. The belief is held that Government may review the position in the light of the representations made by the millowners' deputation.

MR. MODY INTERVIEWED.

Interviewed by the Associated Press, Mr. Mody, leader of the deputation, said that a communication recording briefly the nature of the proceedings would be shortly issued to the press.

Asked about his personal impressions he said, "I and my colleagues appreciate very greatly the patient hearing and the courteous consideration given to our presentation of the case. Though it is not possible for His Excellency to commit his Government at this stage to any definite line of action he has given an assurance that the case, as presented to me, will receive the most anxious consideration of his Government. In my opinion the interview was very necessary and it has certainly resulted in clarifying the atmosphere and bringing forcibly to the notice of the Viceroy the point of view from which the decisions of Government are regarded by the industry and by public opinion generally. I hope that. When His Excellency's Government realise the strength of the Millowners' case, they wil not hesitate to resile from the position they have taken up and give the industry a measure of relief adequate to the needs of the situation."—A.P.

WITHDRAWAL OF CASE AGAINST MR. NARIMAN

MR. BOLE'S RESOLUTION DISALLOWE

Mr. Mody thanked His Excellency for the hearing he had given them and trusted

Mr. S. K. Bole, M.L.C., has sent the following resolution to the Legislative Council which has been disallowed by the Hon. the President under Rule 23 (I) (iii) as it refers to a matter which is subjudice.

This Council recommends to Government to withdraw the sanction given for the prosecution of Mr. K. F. Nariman, a member of the Council, by Mr. Harvey.

ENQUIRY INTO DEVELOPMENT DEPT.

But another resolution pertaining to the Bombay Development Department given notice of by Mr. F. J. Ginwala, M.L.C. and admitted by the President of the Bombay Legislative Council reads as under:—

"This Council recommends to Govenmen to appoint a commitee of inquiry with a non-official majority to inquire into and report upon the working of the Development Department under Mr. Harvey."

ASTRI WELL AND CHEERFUL

NO CAUSE FOR ANXIETY.

MADRAS, July 11.

With reference to telegrams appearing in press regarding Rt. Hon'ble Srinivasa Sastri's health a private cable received here dated Pretoria July 9 says: "Well and cheerful and there need be no anxiety."—A. P.

EX-FRENCH PREMIER ILL

M. CLEMENCEAU'S FAMILY SUMMONED

LONDON, July 12.

Paris.—M. Clemenceau, who has been recently ailing, had a relapse yesterday and his family was summoned to his bedside. Subsequently he had slight improvement, but his son remained at his bedside all through the night.—Reuter's Special.

EARTHQUAKE IN JERUSALEM.

SERIOUS LOSS OF LIFE AND PROPERTY.

3 INDIAN LADY TOURISTS KILLED.

JERUSALEM, July 12.

Twenty-six persons have been killed and thirty injured as a result of an earthquake in Jerusalem District, and thirty have been killed in Nablus.

Many houses have been damaged in Jerusalem. Government House and the Hebrew University have been considerably damaged.

The shock has been widespread in Palestine and Transjordania.

A hotel at Jericho collapsed and three Indian lady tourists were killed. The streets of Jerusalem are full of excited crowds who refuse to re-enter their houses.—Reuter.

(Nablus is a small town in Syria with a population of 13,000 inhabitants. Jericho is an important town in the Jordan valley some 5 miles north of the Dead Sea. The city has a Biblical history behind it. Bacchides, the General of the Syrians, captured and fortified it. The site of Jericho has shifted several times. It was the Crusadors who established the modern site. The whole district was the private property of the Sultan of Turkey before the War. Even now it is an important centre of fruit cultivation).

INDIA IN COMMONS.

REFORMS AND EUROPEAN OFFICERS.

FILM CENSORSHIP.

LONDON, July 11.

The prohibition of the undesirable American films in India was suggested by a questioner in the House of Commons today. Lord Winterton said that the whole question of film censorship in India was drawn attention to the Government of India on the 31st March and their reply was awaited.

Mr. Wardlaw Milne suggested that the extension of the concessions recommended by the Lee Report to certain Provincial Service officers of non-Asiatic domicile should include the right to retire on proportionate pension.

Lord Winterton replied that Lord Birkenhead was not prepared to extend such a right beyond the All-India Services to which it was applicable, but he had directed the Government of India to notify the local Governments that he would be prepared to consider on merits, as cases outside the rules, applications for permission to retire prematurely from officers of the local Governments who were appointed either by the Secretary of State in Council or by subordinate authority, but in the local Government's opinion, deserving of special consideration.

CONCESSION TO EUROPEAN OFFICERS.

Replying to another question on the subject of concessions to European officers in the Indian Service of Engineers recruited in India, Lord Winterton expressed his opinion that whatever be the facts regarding their declaration of the Indian domicile, it would not be reasonable that these officers should retain benefits obtained by making it and acquire others by its revocation.

Mr. Keely drew attention to the case of Annjacharan Sen Gupta, editor of the "Hindu Sangha" who was convicted of sedition by the Calcutta High Court and suggested that the Secretary of State and the Government of India should instruct that such utterances of obscure newspapers should not in future be magnified into subjects suitable for prosecution on charges of sedition.

Earl Winterton said that the question affected the local Government.—Reuter.

INDIAN NAVY.

MAHARAJA OF BURDWAN ON RED MENACE

LONDON, July 11.

Speaking at a meeting of the East India Association at Caxton Hall at which Mr. P. R. Cadell read a paper on the Indian Navy, the Maharaja of Burdwan and that although the Indian Navy was important for the future, Indian Frontier and the Red menace was more serious than many people supposed.

Vice-Admiral Sir Herbert Richmond presiding said that although they could not invite India to take large part in the defence of the Sea, India ought not to consider the defence as the question of defending land frontiers against invasion. The Royal Navy must defend India against the invasion by Sea, but there was no reason why every Indin Navy would not play a valuable part in the defence of its seaborne trade.—Reuter's Special.

MAHARAJA OF KAPURTHALA HONOURED

LONDON, July 11.

Paris.—President Doumergue held a luncheon at Elysee to-day in honour of the Maharajah of Kapurthala.—Reuter.

SALE OF ITALIAN PICTURES

LONDON, July 11.

It is authoritatively stated that a celebrated collection of Italian pictures formed by Mr. Robert Benson has been sold to Sir Joseph Duveen for a sum believed to be half a million sterling.—Reuter's Special.

LINKING COLONIES AND ENGLAND BY WIRELESS.

LONDON, July 11.

In the House of Commons questioned with regard to the establishing of wireless transmitter capable of broadcasting to the Colonies, Col. Amery said that it was premature to ask the Colonies to undertake to contribute to its cost until the experimental work had further advanced, but he did not expect reluctance on their part when the time came.—Reuter.

ARRESTS IN DUBLIN

KING'S MESSAGE OF SYMPATHY.

MR. O'HIGGINS' PATHETIC MESSAGE TO HIS WIFE.

LONDON, July 11.

At the inquest on Mr. O'Higgins a dramatic story was related by Professor Mc Neill, whom Mr. O'Higgins, while expiring on the ground, told to give Mrs. O'Higgins his message of love. "Tell her I will love her eternally."

A verdict of "wilfully murdered by three unknown persons" was given.—Reuter.

ARRESTS IN DUBLIN.

LONDON, July 11.

Civic Guards have made nine arrests in Dublin in connection with the assassination of Mr. O. Higgins.—Reuter.

KING'S MESSAGE OF CONDOLENCE.

LONDON, July 11.

The King has sent a message to the Governor-General Healy expressing horror at the death of Mr. O'Higgins and the King and the Queen's deepest sympathy at the cruel loss which Mrs. O'Higgins and her children have suffered.

Mrs. Griffith, widow of President Griffith, has wired "heart-felt sympathy and understanding."

The Duke of Aberoorn has telegraphed to Mr. Healy expressing horror at the dastardly murder and sympathy with the relatives and Mrs. Healy.—Reuter.

DOMINION DELEGATES' CONDOLENCE

LONDON, July 11.

Geneva.—The meeting of the Dominions delegates at the Bridgeman's Hotel convened to discuss the conference proceeding incidentally telegraphed its condolence to the relatives of Mr. O'Higgins, the murdered Irish Minister.—Reuter.

Over twenty thousand people last evening passed the bier of Mr. O'Higgins at the Mansion House, Dublin. T queires was a mile long and six feet deep.—Reuter's Special.

STORM IN SOUTH ENGLAND.

HEAVY DAMAGE CAUSED BY FLOOD

LONDON, July 11.

One of the most severe storms in recent years visited the south of England yesterday and much damage was caused by lightning and floods. Casualties in London comprised a baby drowned in the cellar and two men who were struck by lightning.—Reuter's Special.

IRISH MINISTER'S FUNERAL.

SIR GANGARAM'S CREMATION

MANY INDIANS PRESENT.

LONDON, July 11.

Sir Gangaram was cremated at Golders Green, Dr. K. S. Ayyar read the Hindu rites in presence of over 50 Hindus living in London and many notable Englishmen. Mourners included his son Rai Bahadur Sewak Ram, Rai Bahadur Damohardas and Diwan Anantram Mehta. Others present included Lord Linlitgow and a member of Agriculture Commission, Sir Shadilal, Sir Walter Lawrence, Sir Thomas Ward, Sir Lionel Jacob, Sir Atul Chatterjee, Sir Louis Dane, Sir Michael O'Dwyer, Sir Edward Maclagan, Mr. Mallik, and Mr. N. C. Sen. Telegrams of sympathy were read from Lord Reading, Lord Clywd, Sir Henry Lawrence and Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy.—Reuter.

THE LATE MR. B. LEWIS RICE.

LONDON, July 11.

The death is announced of B. Lewis Rice.—Reuter's Special.

(The late Mr. B. Lewis Rice, who died at the age of 90, was Director of Public Instruction in Mysore and Coorg, Hon. Fellow of the Madras University, Ag. Secretary of Police Department and Director of the Archeological Researches, Mysore.)

JUDICIAL COMMITTIEE BILL.

LONDON, July 11.

The House of Lords has passed the second reading of the Judicial Committee Bill.—Reuter.

DUTY ON KATHIAWAR METAL. MANUFACTURES.

FLIMSY PLEA OF FOREIGN ORIGIN.

BHAVNAGAR STATE'S COMPLAINT

SEARCH OF TRUNKS & PARCELS.

(From Our Special Representative).

VIRAMGAUM, July 12.

According to the Government of India Resolution agricultural produce of Kathiawar is to be specifically exempted from customs duty. Still parcels of pomegranates from a station of Bhavnagar State were passed free of duty after some persuasion. Some official thought that customs duty could be levied; but after some reasoning he gave up the idea. Copper and brass vessels and pots had been exempted from duty till now as they are of Kathiawar manufacture but now some official has raised a point that though pots are of Kathiawar manufacture, still plates from which pots are made are of foreign origin so they can levy customs duty on metal pots. They intend making a test case in a few days and see whether people protest. Sir Prabhashanker Patani, administrator of Bhavnagar State, was here yesterday to see how the new system affects Bhavnagar and how Bhavnagar goods parcels and passengers are treated.

Mr. Mohanlal Mazamudar, the Customs Manager of Viramgam, is transferred to Dhandhuka instead of Kharaghoda, as they say there has been created some mess at Dhandhuka and he is badly wanted. The new Customs Manager, Mr. Hoogverf, has taken charge of his new appointment to-day. There is a serious complaint of Bhavnagar State against the Customs Officials stationed at Dhandhuka. To-day some trunks of passengers and parcel from Muli containing Swadeshi cloth were searched.

'COLOUR BAR FINALLY REMOVED"

LONDON, July 12.

Sir A. C. Chatterjee, High Commissioner for India, has ascertained, through enquiries of senior officers of his Education Department in Edinburgh, that owing to the influence of the city authorities all restrictions on coloured people at dancing halls and one or two unlicensed restaurants have been finally removed.—Reuter's Special.

THE VIRAMGAM CORDON

GRIEVOUS WRONG TO INDIAN PRINCES.

"The Mahratta" writes:—

In establishing land customs lines at the Kathiawad ports Government have gravely wronged the Princes of the maritime States in Kathiawad. When the Great War was in full swing and when Government wanted to placate these Princes, Government entered into a treaty with them in 1917 by which these ports became free ports. Since then the Princes developed them and they attracted so much traffic from the Bombay harbour that Government's revenue greatly suffered and the Bombay Municipality and the Port Trust lost heavily. To consider this situation a conference was held at Abu, of these Princes by the Hon. the Finance Member to see whether a way out could be found with mutual agreement. The surrender of the ports meant an enormous sacrifice for the Princes and none of them could agree to the Hon. Sir Blackett's proposal, though Government were prepared to pay a fixed sum to them as well as the capital they had invested in the ports by instalments. The Conference broke up without arriving at any conclusion. The Government now have set up Customs stations at various places for the levy of duties of Customs on goods exported by land from British India to the Indian States of Kathiawad or imported by land from the Indian States of Kathiawad into British India. The States concerned based their cases on the treaty in 1917, Baroda pointed out that it was bound by a treaty in 1817. But nothing was worthy of respect to Government and they treated them as scraps of paper—an expression that came into vogue when Germany discarded the Belgian treaty. The States are going to appeal to higher authorities and to the League of Nations. But not much can be expected from these quarters.

The treatment given to these States confirms the truth of Government's police

DISALLOWED AGAIN!

MR. GINWALA'S RESOLUTION ON NARIMAN'S PROSECUTION

The following resolution which Mr. F. J. Ginwala has given notice of to be moved in the forthcoming Session of the Bombay Legislative Council has been disallowed by the President, as the resolution relates to a matter which is 'Sub judice' and as the resolution is not of a recommendatory nature.

"That this Council does not approve of the action of Government for sanctioning the prosecution of Mr. K. F. Nariman, a member of the Council, by Mr. Harvey."

which was exhibited in their attitude towards the mill-owners. The mill-owners too, like the State Princes, are proud to be called Government's pet lambs, but no lamb, howsoever dearly loved and fondled, is too sacred for them to be spurned away when their vital interests demanded swift severe action. As at least one of the mill-owners—namely Mr. Ratansey Morarji—declared the necessity of the Swadeshi and Boycott propaganda in which he himself was ready to join, so the States too will have ultimately to fall back upon their subjects themselves whom they now so indifferently persecute and whose democratic movements they so tyrannically thwart, if they wanted to maintain their integrity and position. If the Princes would help their subjects in the attainment of Swarajya, the ptople too would be willingly fighting and agitating for their cause. But the Princes, in their intoxication of power, crush their helpless subjects and, by law of nature, it is their turn to be pounded by a sperior authority. It has also to be noticed that Government which make so much fuss about treaty-rights and non-interference when the question of Swarajya for the Native States subjects is raised or when any of their grievances against the particular Prince is requested to be looked into and redressed, do not scruple to tear away a treaty signed by them, when once their purse begins to enormously lose flesh. The plight of the Kathiawad States is a lesson to their Princes themselves, no doubt; it carries in its tail a serious warning to other States also which to-day boast of being the most beloved babts in Government's house-hold.

JUSTICE BROADWAY CANCELS HOME-TRIP.

TO HEAR "RISALA VARTMAN CASE"

MADRAS MUSLIMS ORGANISE PROTEST MEETING

LAHORE, July 12.

Mr. Justice Broadway, Acting Chief Justice of the Lahore High Court, who had left Lahore for Bombay for proceeding home during the High Court vacation has returned to Lahore. It is understood that he will hear the "Risala Vartman" case which commences on 15th July.—A.P.

MADRAS, July 12.

To protest against the decision of the "Rangila Rasul" case a public meeting of the Mussalmans of Madras will be held on the 17th instant on the Triplicane beach under the auspices of the Madras Presidency Muslim League. Syed Mahomed Padshah, Member of the Council of State will preside. Mussalmans will observe hartal on the day of the meeting. A procession headed by Maulana Farookhi, M.L.A. will start from the mosque at Triplicane in the afternoon and march to the place of the meeting—A.P.

"RANGILA RASUL" JUDGMENT

WARNING TO GOVERNMENT.

ANOTHER BOMBAY MUSLIMS MEETING

A huge public meeting of the Muslims of Bombay was held at Dongri, Bombay, on Tuesday night to protest against the judgment in the "Rangila Rasul" case, Mr. Abdul Kadar Khatkhate presiding. Moulana Abdul Majid Kadar, Moulana Shaukat Ali, Mr. Ahmed Khatri, Moulvi Mahomed Fakhir, Mr. Fazil Muraj, Sikat-ul-Islam, A. Shaik Mujtahed and several other prominent Muslims of Bombay attended among others.

At the outset Maulana Abdul Kazal Kadar deliver a speech exhorting the Muslims to unite and defend their religion. He was followed by Aga Eikat-ul-Islam, who spoke in Persian—the speech was explained in Urdu.

The following resolutions were adopted unanimously among loud cries of "Allaho Akbar."

(1) This public meeting of the Mussalmans of Bombay expresses its heartfelt sorrow and condemnation against the judgment delivered by Justice Daleep Singh in th e"Rangila Rasool" case, and considers that it has opened the door for vulgar and wanton attacks on the Holy Prophet (may God's peace be upon him) and other religious personalities, and encouraged insolence of the Arya Samajists as evidenced by the "Vartaman Case," and the writings in th "Partap", etc., which have wounded the religious feelings of 40 crores of Mussalmans.

This meeting is of opinion that the unwise judgment declares such attacks lawful and expresses its feelings of pain and distress, and places on record its protest against the said judgment.

(2) This public meeting of the Mussalmans of Bombay while condemning the pamphlet "Rangila Rasool" and writings of this nature, warns the Government that no Mussalman can ever tolerate any kind of insult or disrespect shown to his Prophet (may peace of God by upon him). The meeting wants to make it quite clear that if the Punjab High Court does not interpret Section 153-A or in case of need Government does not amend the law, so as to make such scandalous attacks on leaders of religion a penal offence, and if, till such interpretation or amendment of law, attacks on the Holy Prophet are not effectively stopped, the Mussalmans shall be compelled to take such measures as they think proper and effective for the protection of the honour and the dignity of their religion and Prophet (may the peace of God be upon him).

Another resolution demanded the release of the Editor and Publisher of the "Muslim Outlook."

Among the speakers at the meeting were Maulana Shaukat Ali, Mr. Fazul Mooraj, Moulvi Abdul Majid Kadri, Sikat-ul-Islam, Monvi Mohiuddin Ajmeri, Haji Ali Mahomed Jalaladin, Kazi Mahomed Hasan, Mr. Lakaria Maniar, Mr. Fateh Mahomed Maniar, Maulana Mahomed Fakir, Maulvi Khojandi and Mr. Ahmed Khatre. The meeting dispersed late at night.

RANDER MUSLIMS' MEETING

PROTEST AGAINST JUSTICE SINGH'S JUDGMENT.

A mass meeting of the Mohamedans of Rander was held on Friday the 8th July 1927 at the Chunarwada Mosque after the Juma prayer under the presidentship of Maulvi Mehdi Hasan for expressing regret against the judgment of Jusice Dulip Singh in the Rangila Rasul case at which the following resolutions were passed:—

1. This meeting requests the Government to check the annoying language of Hindu propagandists which insulting their Prophet, and to reopen the judgment of Justice Dulip Singh passed by the Lahore High Court.

2. To make necessary changes in the Code by which defilers of religious leaders can be openly punished.

3. Express regret for the punishment passed against the innocent Editor and Printer of the "Muslim Outlook."

4. Supports the requests of the Punjab Mohamedans for the resignation of Justice Dulip Singh and requests to pass temprcrary Ordinance till change is made in the Code.

The meeting dispersed after passing a vote of thanks to the President.

PROSCRIBE "RANGILA RASUL"

DELHI MUSLIM LADIES' DEMAND

DELHI, July 12.

Muslim ladies of Delhi at a meeting held to-day with Mrs. Kwaja Hassan Nizami in the chair adopted a resolution requesting Government forthwith to proscribe "Rangila Rasul" and to bring the Printer and Publisher "to book". Moslem leaders were requested to introduce a sign of mourning to be worn by all members of the Muslim faith till the "Rangila [illegible] controversy was ended in a way satisfactory to them and the judgment of Justice Dalip Singh was reversed. The resolution also expressed sympathy with the Editor, Printer and Publisher of the "Muslim Outlook" and demanded their release.—A. P.

CURFEW ORDER IN MULTAN

MOHARRAM DISTURBANCE IN ALIGARH

MULTAN, July 12.

Information received this morning shows that casualties at Multan which were at first reported as being only two, actually amounted to five killed and nine injured, the majority being Mahomedans. Curfew order was enforced during the night. The situation this morning is reported quieter. As a further precaution a squadron of cavalry and four armoured cars are being despatched from Lahore, in addition to the troops already in Multan and extra magistrates are being posted to the District.—A.P.

ALIGARH, July 12.

A fracas among Muslims before the close of the Moharrum festivities in Aligarh near the Karbala grounds has resulted in injuries to many. It has not been yet ascertained as to how the trouble arose, but the police are investigating into the affairs.—Free Press.

EXPANSION OF INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT

MR. GINWALA'S RESOLUTION ADMITTED

The following resolutions given notice of by Mr. F. J. Ginwala, M.L.C., have been admitted by the President of the Bombay Legislative Council:—

"This Council recommends to to Governmen not to close the Secondary Teachers' Training Colleges at Ahmedabad and Dharwar."

"This Council recommends to Government to expand the department of Industries on lines similar to those followed in other provinces like Behar and Orissa, the Central Provinces and the United Provinces etc., with a budget grant of not less than Rs. 5 lacs, and with a competent and experienced Director of Industries as its head."

FOR SUPPLEMENTARY AGENDA.

"This Council recommends to Government to reinstate Mr. F. E. Bharucha as Director of Industries for three years in view of his long and varied experience of the vraious industries of the Presidency as appears from his annual report for 1925-26 as was done in the case of Mr. K. S. Framji who retired from the Public Works Department on account of his superannuation, but was reappointed as Chief Engineer in the Development Department."

"This Council recommends to Government to provide for the clerical and menial staff of the Educational Department in the Southern Division in some other department of Government in view of their long and faithful service, in the event of Government's inability to induce the school boards of the Southern Division to take up the said clerical and menial staff."

GENERAL STRIKE IN MADRAS?

LABOUR COMMISSIONER WARNS LEADERS

MADRAS, July 11.

Possibility of promotion of scavengers and Burma Oil Company Workers' strikes as a first step towards the general strike was indicated to the Labour Commissioner by the labour deputation that waited on him this afternoon in the event of the present strikes not being settled to the satisfaction of the labourers. Sir George Paddison and the Police Commissioner warned the deputationists regarding the implications of a general strike.—A. P.

DR TAGORE LEAVES FOR MADRAS

HEARTY SEND OFF AT CALCUTTA STATION

CALCUTTA, July 12.

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore accompanied by Dr. Suniti Chatterjee, Messrs. Surendranath Kar and Dhirendrakrishna Deb Burman left for Madras this afternoon by the Madras Mail 'en route' to Java. A Large number of friends including his son Rathindra Tagore, Mr. G. S. Dutt, I.C.S., Mr. Ramananda Chatterjee, Mr. Dinendranath Tagore, Dr. Kalidas Nag and Dr. Taraporewalla were present at the Howrah station to see the poet off and wish him success in his greater India tour.—Free Press.

AUSTRALIAN 5 P. C. LOAN

LONDON, July 11.

The Australian five per cent. loan is quoted at about 1-1|8 discount and the underwriters are saddled with 89 per cent.—Reuter's Special.

EUROPEAN POWERS' CHAUVINISM.

DIPLOMACY AND INTRIGUE AMONG POWERS.

LABOUR CONDEMNATION OF TORY FOREIGN POLICY.

LONDON, July 11.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Arthur Ponsonby moved a motion to reduce the Foreign Office Estimates by a hundred sterling and opened general discussion on foreign affairs. He set forth the opposition attitude and raised three main issues—the relationship between France and Germany, position in the southeast of Europe and the position of Russia. He condemned the secret diplomacy, grouping and manoeuvring between the various nations and advocated full and open use of the League of Nations to restore effective peace in Europe. He concluded by saying that there was an alarming ambition in Italy, fear in Russia, resentment in Germany, suspicion in France, danger in Poland, confusion in Balkans, distrust in America and war in China.

Sir Austen Chamberlain replying, emphasised that there was no secrecy about the British Foreign policy. No undertaking had been entered into without the approval of Parliament. He pledged that the Government would not make binding engagements committing Britain to the ultimate action in the case of war without the approval of Parliament. It was a tragedy that the pre-war obsession in Germany that it was necessary to keep other Governments quarrelling amongst themselves for Germany's profit had "now taken root in another great neighbouring country." All efforts of British statesmanship were to reconcile enemies and remove causes of difference.

SPIRIT OF CO-OPERATION IN LEAGUE.

Sir A. Chamberlain said that the League of Nations was stronger than three years ago. Questions were now discussed in a spirit of friendly co-operation which could not be discussed then. He believed in the policy of reconciliation with France and Germany. Britain was not trying to form an anti-Russian block. Each country had been informed there was no need of fear of criticism or jealousy from Britain if they could improve their respective relations with the Soviet. He referred to the statement of M. Briand that France was willing to negotiate with the United States for outlawry of war. Sir A. Chamberlain wished them well and hoped that bar between United States and Britain had already been outlawed. He still hoped that the Geneva Naval conversations would lead to sensible relief from burdens which otherwise would fall on three peoples. Britain could only move with other powers. The British proposal if adopted would lead to the reduction of expenditure nearer to fifty than forty million sterling shortly. It was unthinkable that we would enter into a new race with the United States naval armaments. When it was possible fairly to put the British naval proposals before the public there would be no doubt as regards their reasonable character or sincerity of government seeking greatest relief for peoples. Sir A. Chamberlain hoped that a new stimulus might be given to a larger international conference which was to consider not merely naval but land and air armaments.

Replying to the debate Mr. Locker Lampson said the Government would do their utmost, to see that expectations raised by the resolutions of the Ambassadors' conference as regards the evacuation of the Rhineland were carried out as soon as possible. As Regards Russia, Britain was prepared to resume diplomatic relations when the Soviet ceased world-wide anti-British propaganda and recognised their obligations. As regards Geneva Britons would do their best. No feeling of mere pride would be allowed to bar the way.—Reuter.

The House of Commons rejected Mr. Ponsonby's motion by 222 votes by 105.

SENSATION IN NAGPUR COURT

SUB-JUDGE HITS CLERK?

NAGPUR, July 12.

A mild sensation was reported to have been caused in the local district court yesterday when a clerk of a subjudge was hit by a book alleged to have been flung by the subjudge.

It appears that the clerk produced the inspection diary for signature before the judge when the latter was recording evidence in a case and this put out the judge who flung it, as it is alleged, with the result it hit the clerk at the nose severely. The clerk made a protest and the subjudge warned him not to commit contempt of court, to which the clerk submitted. It is stated that the matter has reached the knowledge of the District Judge.—Free Press.

MEDICAL COLLEGE FOR C. P.

COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO WORK OUT SCHEME

NAGPUR, July 12.

In accordance with the wishes of the Legislative Council the C. P. Government has appointed a committee to enquire into the possibility of establishing a medical college including an Ayurvedic section in C.P. and Berar. Dr. G. V. Deshmukh of Bombay is one of the members of the Committee.—Free Press.

BISTUPUR DACOITY DETAILS

ARRESTS LEAD TO SENSATIONAL REVELATIONS

CALCUTTA, July 11.

The police have made eight arrests in connection with the dacoity committed in the house of Sanyasi Halder of Bistupur in Alipur District, in which three persons were burnt to death. According to the Police report, when tht dacoits entered the house on the night of 27th June, the Sanyasi got up on the roof of his hut. When the dacoits tried to pull him down, Sanyasi gave a severe blow with a "dao" to a dacoit, who fell down badly hurt. The other dacoits, thereupon, caught hold of Sanyasi and tied him with ropes and branded him with torches till he died. The dacoits then burnt another room and along with it a woman and her daughter who were in it. The wounded dacoit was carried away by his comrades, but apprehending trouble they beheaded him. The dead body was recovered from a tank by the police who also arrested eight men. One of them made a statement in which he said that the dacoits belonged to a local gang of some fifty men.—A.P.

GANDHIJI ATTENDS DRAMA BY STUDENTS

PURSE OF RS 2000 PRESENTED

MADRAS, July 12.

On Saturday night the members of the Amateur Dramatic Company of Bangalore staged "Deenabandhu Kabir" in aid of khadi fund. Mahatmaji attended the drama and enjoyed it from beginning to end.

In his speech he said the play had given him threefold pleasure. The Hindi language in which it was conducted was exquisite and beautiful and rendering it by the actors perfect. He said "The use of khadi by most of the actors is a very great pleasure indeed." Of the impressions that I carry of Karnatak this will be one that will never be forgotten.

Mahatmaji was presented with a purse of Rs. 2,000 by the students of Mysore.—Free Press.

MADRAS TO GO WITHOUT POULTRY

STALL-KEEPERS GO ON STRIKE

MADRAS, July 12.

About twenty stalls dealing in poultry were closed at the Moore Market to-day as a protest against the action of the authorities in prosecuting a stall-keeper for cruelty.

It appears at the recent inspection the Commissioner was shocked at the cruel manner in which the legs of the fowls were tied together to prevent stray away. He wanted the stall-keepers to put them into cages.

This morning a constable is reported to have handled a stall-keeper roughly for tying the legs of fowls together and to have instituted a case. Others have closed the stalls in protest.—Free Press.

SIR C. P. RAMASWAMI IYER

TO CONFER WITH INDIA OFFICE

MADRAS, July 12.

"The Madras Mail," understands that Mr. C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer has been invited to the International Conference on communications and transport which will meet at Geneva on August 23.

Mr. C. P. Ramaswamy will first proceed to this Conference and then to London to confer with the India Office with reference to the League of Nations Assembly which holds its session on September 5. He is sailing from Bombay on August 6.—Free Press.

FRENCH REPUBLIC'S DEBT

GOVT. BONDS OF 19 MILLION FRANCS BURNT.

LONDON, July 11.

Paris.—In the presence of the delegation of the administrative council of the sinking fund and the delegates of national committee for voluntary contributions presided over by M. Joffre, 22,744 Government bonds of nominal value of nineteen million francs were solemnly burned in the furnaces of mint.

The bonds had been voluntarily subscribed and have been written off from the Republic's debt. The Voluntary contributions fund to June 30th produced 228 million francs in currency and 70 million francs in Government bonds.—Reuter's Special.

"THE HIGHEST SINCE SEPT. 1926"

STATISTICS OF TONNAGE UNDER CONSTRUCTION

LONDON, July 12.

A gradual improvement in the tonnage under construction throughout the world and by leaps and bounds in motorship construction are the outstanding features recorded in the Lloyd's Register.

The figures of the latest ship building returns show that in three months upto June 30th, 1,390,388 tons were altogether under construction in Great Britain and Ireland which were 173,456 more than at the end of March and 549,000 above the year ago. Present total is indeed the highest since Sepember 1924, though still half million below the average tonnage under construction the year before the war.

The total tonnage being built by other countries was 1,450,157, showing an increase of 97,000 over the previous three months.

The approximate figures of the leading foreign countries were:

Germany 408,000 tons, Italy 227,000; Holland 172,000; United States 147,000 and France 136,000.

For the first time the tonnage of motorships under construction all over the world, namely 1,459,595, exceeds that of steamers, though the analysis of figures shows that in Great Britain and Ireland it is only 82.8 per cent. of the steamship tonnage.—Reuter's Special.

COL. G. H. TREVER DEAD

LONDON, July 11.

Death of Colonel G. H. Trevor is announced.—Reuter's Special.

Col. George Herbert Trevar, C.S.I., whose death is announced was born on 20th January 1840 and was educated in the Marlborough College. He served in the Royal Artillary (1858-62). Consequent on his entering civil employ he was transferred to Indian Staff corps (1862.) He held various posts in the Political Department of the Government of India. Finally he was appointed Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner for Ajmere and Merwara.)

FLOTATION OF NEW TREASURY NOTES

NANKING GOVT'S MOVE DECLARED INVALID

LONDON, July 11.

Shanghai.—The salt gabelle has declared invalid the contemplated floatation of sixty-million dollars of treasury notes by the Nanking Government on the security of salt revenue in Kiangsu and Chekiang provinces, had has notified the banks and public accordingy.—Reuter.

LONDON, July 11.

Peking.—The diplomatic corps had a lengthy discussion on the proposed new Nanking taxes and also on the abovementioned matter.—Reuter.

VAN LEARBLACK REACHES ALLAHABAD

CALCUTTA, July 12.

Van Learblack, the American Millionaire, who flew from Rangoon to Calcutta yesterday in less than seven hours on his return journey from Batavia to Amsterdam left Dum Dum aerodrome for Allahabad at seven this morning.—A.P.

VAN LEAR IN ALLAHABAD

ALLAHABAD, July 12.

Mr. Van Lear Black and party arrived here this morning at half past ten. Mr. Van Lear Black is staying with the Chief Justice, Sir Grimwood Mears and leaves for Karachi to-morrow morning.—A. P.

LONDON, July 12.

The Board of Trade report for June states that imports amounted to £99 millions sterling and exports to £56 millions, representing increases compared with June 1926 of £18,00,000 and £59,00,000 respectively.—Reuter's Special.

EMULATE RAMA'S EXAMPLE.

SPIN HALF HOUR DAILY.

GANDHIJI'S ADVICE TO BANGLORE STUDENTS

BANGALORE, July 12.

Mahatma Gandhi was presented a purse this morning by the students of Bangalore.

Addressing the students, Mahatma Gandhi preached to them the efficiency of Brahmacharya, which, he told them, lead to Mukti. He spoke to them of the ancient ideal of a Vidyarthi as it was understood by our forefathers and he said if they would observe Brahmacharya they would be true sons of the Motherland and would achieve the freedom of their country. He wanted every student to emulate the noble example of Rama and he said sacrifice should be writ large on the heart of every young man.

He asked every student to spin half an hour regularly as a religious duty. Every day they should set half an hour to think and mediate on god, who he said, would help them to reach their goal. They should think of their country and try to enrich the poor and not enrich themselves at the expense of the poor.

Mahatma Gandhi leaves Bangalore tomorrow for the interior.—Free Press.

MADRAS MINISTERS.' RESOLVE

TO APPEAL TO THEIR CONSTITUENCIES

MADRAS, July 11.

The Ministers to the Government of Madras are understood to have decided to go to the country and justify their position against the attacks made on them by the Justice Party had to appeal to the constituencies against the possible coalition of the Justice and the Congress parties. The Hon'ble Dr. Subbarayon, Chief Minister, will after reaching Ootacamund this week start on his campaign very shortly throughout the province and very probably Madura will be the centre where he will inaugurate the campaign at an early date.—A.P.

HINDU-SIKH COMPROMISE

GRANTH SAHIB TO BE RECITED IN PAHARI AMLI

DELHI, July 12.

A meeting of representative Hindus and Sikhs was held last night in Gurdwara Sisganj to arrive at a compromise in the Pahari Amli temple case. It is understood that a compromise was reached by which Sikhs would hand over the temple to Hindus and the Hindus on their part would get the Granth Sahib inside the temple at heir own expense.—A. P.

BIJAPUR LOCAL BODIES CONFERENCE

ABOLITION OF COMMUNAL ELECTORATES.

BIJAPUR, July 12.

At the Bijapur District Local Bodies' Conference held here under the presidency of Mr. V. H. Naik, the Collecor of the district, Mr. Angadi, Chairman, reception Committee described the working of the local bodies and made some suggestions to be incorporated in the Act.

The President reviewed the administration of the District Board sympathetically and emphasised the importance of education and sanitation.

A resolution regarding the abolition of communal electorates and the adoption of joint electorates with reservation of seats evoked heated discussion.

Mr. Janavekar M.L.C. walked out of the Conference as a protest against the passing of the above resolution.—Free Press.

TWO DEATHS IN BIJAPUR

BIJAPUR, July 12.

There were two deaths as a result of the Hindu-Muslim fracas which took place yesterday.—Free Press.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, July 12.

Jutes opened somewhat quiet on a bout of selling operations by dealers, and apart from those tactics that characterise the temporary changes of tone in the lower priced countries, the true reflection is indicated in the higher denominations which remain one of undounted strength. Coals: Union continued a steady feature, while Standard enhanced in value. Teas were but moderately supported and prices all round kept steady. Miscellaneous, Engineering shares and Iron and Steels continue to attract the most attention though prices shew little change over the dealings of the day. Little else of any note transpired in this section. Government securities were firm.—A.P.

SUTCLIFFE'S BRILLIANT PLAY.

A CROP OF CENTURIES.

COUNTY CRICKET MATCHES

LONDON, July 11.

Following are the closing scores in the county cricket matches that began on Saturday:—

Kent vs. Surrey: Kent 467. (Legge 104 Longfield 72) Surrey 92 for loss of no wicket. Rain interfered with the play. (Hobbs 53 not out).

Hampshire vs. Lancashire: Lancashire 297 (Makepeace 92 Sibbles 51). Hampshire 139 (Brown 55. Tyldesley three for six. McDonald four for 67) and followed on and made 20 runs for loss of two wickets.

Essex vs. Northamptonshire: Essex 184, Northant's 157 (Woolley 72, Palmer five for 53). Essex 97 for four.

Warwickshire vs. Somerset at Birmingham. Warwick 241 for two. Rain interfered with play. (Bates 118 not out Kilner 75).

Sussex vs. Gloucestershire: Sussex 374. (Bowley two-twenty). Gloucester 272 for eight. (Hammond 60 Neale 56).

Worcestershire vs. Glamorgan: Glamorgan 390. Worcester 227 (Higgins 123. Mercer six for 63) and followed on and made 41 for two.

Yorkshire vs. Notts: Notts 343. Yorkshire 282 for eight. (Suteliffe 139 not out).

Leicestershire vs. Derbyshire: Derby 263. Leicester 281. (Dawson 51 Storer five for 66). Derby six for loss of no wicket.

The East of England vs. New Zealanders: New Zealanl won by eight wickets. East of England 170. New Zealanders 243. (Daere 89. Hazelton five for 68) East of England 145. (McGirr five for 21). New Zealand 76 for two.—Reuter's Special.

BRILLIANT CRICKET.

LONDON, July 11.

The uncertain wicket yielded a crop of centuries, notably the popular personal triumph of Higgins. No other Worcester player exceeded nineteen. Higgins made eight fours. Suteliffe was batting for five hours and ten minutes and combined hard hitting with careful defence. He gave no chance and hit fourteen fours. Bowley who was first in was ninety out after batting for five hours, 96 of his runs coming through boundaries. Hammond was at wickets for one hour and 20 minues during which time he hit 8 times to boundary. Legge made many powerful hits on the leg side and made a good use of pull strokes. His innings lasted two hours and a quarter, his chief hits being eleven fours. Longfield who made his first appearance for his county scored seventy-two including 7 fours in ninety-two minutes. Makepeace was very slow taking five minutes under four hours to make ninety-two runs which included only three fours. He played a remarkably patient cricket. Brown played a vigorous innings, hitting seven fours. Tyldesley's analysis was eleven overs nine maidens, six runs three wickets. Kilner and Bates added 143 in three hours and ten minutes. Kilner was batting for 3-1/2 hours, was slow, his seventy-five including six fours. Bates played stylish, all-round cricket and hit eleven fours.—Reuter.

DAVIS CUP.

VICTORY FOR FRANCE.

LONDON, July 11

At East Bourne in the remaining Singles of the semi-final of the European Zone of Davis Cup Lacoste beat Condon 7-5, 6-2, 6-1, Brugnon beat Spence 6-2, 6-3, 6-4. France thus won by five matches to nil.—Reuter.

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SIR BIPIN AND THE "HITAVADA."

DEFAMATION SUIT.

(From Our Correspondent).

NAGPUR, July 11.

It is understood that Sir Bipin Krishna Bose, Vice-Chancellor of the Nagpur University is going to file a civil suit against the Editor of the "Hitavada" a bi-weekly English Journal owned by the Servants of India Society; and Mr. R. W. Date, a member of the Nagpur University Court and a High Court Pleader.

This is a sequel to the letter published in the "Hitavada" of the 2nd June, 1927 under the signature of Mr. Date containing certain allegations that the Vice-Chancellor combined with Sir Hari Singh Gour to pass the latter's daughter although she had failed by using disreputable and dishonourable means. The statements, in the opinion of the Vice-Chancellor are highly defamatory placing his personal character to the public odium.

The news has caused a sensation in the whole province.

"THE NAGPUR MAIL."

A NEW PAPER AT NAGPUR.

(From Our Correspondent).

NAGPUR, July 11.

Before Mr. Lillie, District Magistrate Nagpur, Messrs. Provat Kumar Banerjee and Govind Rao Jagtap made declarations on last Thursday on behalf of "Nagpur Mail" an English Daily newspaper to be started in Nagpur with effect from the 4th August, Mr. Bannerjee will be the Editor of the paper. This will be first English daily paper not only in C. P. but in Central India.

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST, (JULY 13TH)

(By **KAM**, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF THE ZODIAC: CANCER.

If to-day is your birthday the heavenly signs indicate that you would never be contented with your lot. Not only like Oliver Twist you would be always asking for more but would be craving, after getting more, for more than the world can afford or you can easily digest, literally as well as figurativey. When you get some unexpected windfall you would spend it recklessly indulging in saturnalia and riotous extremes. When your exchequer become almost empty you try, just like a wise and far-seeing Government, to float loans on tempting terms, generally with success as you undoubtedly possess the gift of the gab, when you are in possession of sinews of war, while celebrating your daily feasts you make such terrible noise with your noisier friends, who are growing fat at your expense, that even the seismologists at Colaba and Alibag (to talk only of the Bombay Presidency) will be quite flurried at what they will think to be an earthquake; and they will be sending out to the press, in their daily reports, some such version as "some mysterious shocks were recorded last night having their origin 9999 miles north west north, showing that some Etnas or Vesuviuses have been active once again," etc. When you are idle just having a breath after your festive preoccupations, you will be hatching wonderful schemes in your still more wonderful pate, building a whole row of castles for yourself (and also, it is natural for your friends). And, no doubt, you will furnish them too without the help of Wimbridges of Kanji Devjis. At some slight reverse or some bad stroke of luck you will complain bitterly of an ungrateful and exacting world. Nothing better could be expected of you. As moralists would say the whole system of our upbringing of modern youth is topsy-turvy.

NEW JUDICIAL OFFICER OF CUTCH.

MR. CHANDRASHANKER PANDYA'S APPOINTMENT ?

We have been given to understand from a reliable source that Mr. Chandrashanker N. Pandya, well known Gujarati scholar has been appointed to be the Chief Judicial Officer of the State of Cutch. It seems the appointment was offered and accepted, when, while proceeding to South Africa. H. H. the Maharao stayed at Bombay for some time. The appointment is likely to be duly published after His Highness' return from his sporting voyage.

HELP TO POOR STUDENTS.

(From a Correspondent.)

MALVAN, July 11.

The fourth anniversary of the Maratha Kshtriya Mushthi Fund was celebrated at Sarjekote on Sunday last under the president-ship of Dr. Gavande, a popular leader of Malvan, the president in his speech advocated the advisability of starting and ably managing institutions like the fund for the benefit of deserving but poor students and advised students to enroll their names as volunteers to work for the institution on holidays. Messrs. Kamat Tikamgaoker, Joshi and others spoke in the meeting exhorting the people to unite and work and make their institutions a success.

NEW MUNICIPAL BILL.

FRESH POWER FOR PRESIDENT.

ANTI-MALARIAL MEASURES.

The "Bombay Government Gazette" publishes the text of a bill further to amend the city of Bombay Municipal Act 1888. Among the important changes sought to be effected are the following:—

After section 36 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, hereinafter called the said Act the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

The President shall preserve order and may direct any councillor whose conduct is in his opinion grossly disorderly to withdraw immediately from the meeting of the Corporation. Any councillor so ordered to withdraw shall do so forthwith and shall absent himself during the remainder of the day's meeting. If any councillor is ordered to withdraw a second time within 15 days, the President may direct the councillor to absent himself from the meetings of the Corporation for any period not exceeding 15 days and the councillor so directed shall absent himself accordingly.

(2) The President may, in the case of grave disorder arising in the meeting, suspend the meeting for a time to be named by him."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The objects of the Bill are explained in the following notes:—

The object of this amendment is to give the President of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay the necessary powers to preserve order at meetings of the Corporation and for that purpose to order, if necessary, any member of the Corporation to withdraw from the morning or, in the case of grave disorder, to suspend the meeting. The Corporation have represented that it is desirable that the President should possess such powers. The amendment is based on rule 17 of the Bombay Legislative Council Rules which gives similar powers to the President of the Bombay Legislative Council.

The object of this amendment is to empower the Municipal Commissioner to delegate his powers under section 390 to regulate the establishment of factories, etc., to any municipal officer whom the Commissioner may generally or specially empower in this behalf under section 88. Under the existing law powers under section 390 have to be exercised by the Municipal Commissioner personally while more important powers under other sections of the Act can be delegated by him under section 68. There is no sufficient reason for this distinction, and it is considered desirable that the Commissioner should possess the power to delegate to a municipal officer the power referred to.

The object of this amendment is to enable the Corporation to incur expenditure outside the City for any of the purposes of the Act. The Act contains no such provision at present and it is considered desirable that the Corporation should possess such power.

The object of this amendment is to bring the Act into line with the provisions contained in section 59 of the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901, and section 73 of the Bombay City Municipalities Act, 1925, and to provide that buildings and lands vesting in His Majesty which, though used for public purposes, are used or intended to be used for purposes of profit (e.g., premises of state-owned railways) shall not be exempt from the general tax.

PREVENTION OF MALARIA.

The object of this amendment is to provide for more effective action for the prevention of malaria than is possible under the existing provisions of section 381 of the Act. Experience has proved that the provisions, contained in section 381, which were inserted by Bombay Act VI of 1913, do not afford adequate means of control and speedy action for the prevention of malaria. For instance in the case of flat roofs constructed faultily so as to hold water in the monsoon and ferro-concrete buildings under construction, in which water is allowed to stand on cement in the process of setting, action can, at present, only be taken after the water has collected and, then only, against the owner. It is, however, necessary to provide for precautionary measures to prevent even the likelihood of the breeding of mosquitoes, and to make every person, through whose default or sufferance the nuisance arises, responsible along with the owner. Similarly, in the case of what is known as "Reinforced Concrete Construction" water is allowed to remain on the concrete surfaces of buildings for days together and the larvae of mosquitoes breed in these pools. The suggestion of the Malaria Preventive Staff to treat this water with a larvaecide are not speedily attended to, with the result that malaria spreads in the vicinity. It is also necessary to make adequate provision to prevent the recurrence of the nuisances which may have been temporarily abated. Under the existing law, people escape punishment by abating a nuisance for a time; they cannot be prosecuted again for the same offence unless the usual legal procedure is repeated. It has also been pointed out that in connection with the construction, reconstruction and demolition of buildings the section requires to be amended in such a way as to render the contractors, architects and others in charge of the work actually creating the nuisance responsible in addition to the owner for complying with the law. The amendments are based on the recommendations of the Municipal Corporation.

RESCUE HOMES.

FATE OF MISLED MINOR GIRLS.

REPRESENTATIVE CALCUTTA MEETING

CALCUTTA, July 11.

The Town Hall this evening witnessed a gathering of the leaders of all political parties and all communities on a common platform with the head of the province in the chair, the cause being the rescue of minor girls from immoral surroundings. This was the first public appearance in Calcutta of H. E. the Governor since he took up the reins of office. The meeting was convened in connection with the Mayors fund for the rescue of minor girls and was intended to give an impetus to the efforts that are now being made to start a home for rescued girls.

Prominent among those present besides the Governor and Mr. Sen Gupta were Sir Rajendranath Mookerjee, Mr. B. E. G. Eddis, President of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, Sir P. C. Mitter, Mr. Akhil Chandra Dutt, President of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, Mr. F. M. Abdul Ali, Mr. T. C. Goswami and Mr. Debi Prosad Khaian M.L.C.

The Mayor who appeared in khadder proposing the Governor to the chair said whatever controversy political or otherwise they had with his Excellency as the head of the Government he trusted the people of Bengal would appreciate the Governor's presence at the meeting that night as they did appreciate his predecessor's action in taking the initiative in this matter.

REMOVED FROM VICIOUS SURROUNDINGS.

His Excellency said in Calcutta a large number of girls and children hopelessly enchained in vice were anxiously waiting for a helping hand. The law of the land prescribed powers for the removal of these girls from vicious surroundings but the law could not provide for assistance to enable rescued girls to secure blessings of a respectable life and if after rescue these girls were turned adrift it was obvious where they must drift to.

The Mayor moved a resolution urging the people to raise funds for the provision and endowment of homes for minor girls rescued from evil surroundings in the city. He said that on many occasions they had and would still have strenuous controversy with the Government regarding repressive measures. But this was a matter in which his Excellency and his Government could be as ruthless as they liked and he had no doubt that the citizens of Calcutta would stand by their side. He referred to numerous cases of assault and outrage on women which were being perpetrated throughout the province—a subject which was intimately connected with the one that they were now considering. He was well aware that legal proceedings were taken against miscreants but he might tell His Excellency that imprisonment in such cases amounted to nothing and led to nothing. If he had his way he would punish miscreants who outraged modesty of girls and women with public whipping in in market places.

Sir R. N. Mukerjee, Mr. Eddes, President. Bengal Chamber of Commerce, Sir P. C. Mitter. Mr. C. E. Politi, Master of Calcutta Trades Association, Mrs. Kumudini Bose, Mr. A. F. M. Abdul Ali. Mr. T. C. Goswami, M.L.A., Mr. E. P. Khaitan, Mr. D. C. Ghose and Miss N. Arbuthnot supported the resolution which was carried.

ACTUATED BY SOME NOBLE PURPOSE.

His Excellency replying said that the Mayor had expressed the view that it might be a surprise to some that he and the governor met on the same platform. His Excellency would only be surprised if he and the mayor did not meet on the same platform on other occasions like this. The Mayor was the head of the civic administration of this city. His Excellency was the head of the administration of the province. Fortunately or unfortunately the Mayor was interested in the well-being of the people of Calcutta. His Excellency was also interested not only in the well-being of the people of Calcutta but in the well-being of the people throughout the presidency. While he was there his Excellency would do the best he could to be true and just, and he hoped that if he played his part he would meet with a ready response.

The Mayor announced that Rs. 8,328 had been contributed including Rs. 1,000 from the Governor and Rs. 1,000 each from Mr. T. C. Goswami and Mr. G. D Birla and the Sheriff of Calcutta.—A. P.

BENGAL NATIONAL BANK

SIGNS OF RECONSTRUCTION ON SOUND LINES.

CALCUTTA, July 12.

The Committee of nine persons including Messrs. T. C. Goswani N. R. Sarkar, N. C. Sen and others appointed by the shareholders to report on the affairs of the Bengal National Bank in the course of their report state that some eminent men well-known in business circles whose names when disclosed will carry unanimous approval have already expressed their willingness to join the Board if the bank be reconstituted on a sound basis. For obvious reasons they have not permitted the committee to disclose their names at this stage at any rate till they see the likelihood of a scheme of reconstruction being accepted by the general body of shareholders and depositors. Efforts should be made to attract new money. Promises of fresh deposits to the extent of at least ten lakhs have already been given provided a really strong board of directors is formed.

The Committee feel confident that as soon as this scheme is accepted and approved by shareholders depositors and the court another ten lakhs (apart from current account) may be forthcoming in the beginning and the Committee believe a good beginning could be made on twenty lakhs to start with. In order to give effect to this scheme of reconstruction the committee state that it would be necessary to have it accepted by shareholders and also by depositors and should be placed before the court for its approval.—A.P.

THE NEW REGIME IN MYSORE.

(Continued from page 6)

tion is everywhere the same, namely, the evolution of a scheme of national education corresponding more closely to the immediate requirements of the country. Then, there are some familiar defects from which the present system of education suffers and it is certain that the conference with educational officers has helped to focus attention on the necessity of devising a programme of further expansion which may in the future be capable of infinite good.

In commercial affairs too, the Dewan takes a great interest for he is one of those who recognise the close and intimate connection that exists between the prosperity and the contentment of a country with the course of its trade and commerce. He has already held two meetings with the merchants of Mysore with a view to making their acquaintance and hearing at first hand something of their problems and their needs. At these meetings various measures beneficial to the general commercial welfare were discussed and there can be little doubt that conferences of this sort will tend to ease the difficulties of our businessmen.

Mention may also be made in this connection of the periodical conferences which the Dewan holds with heads of the nation-building departments at which are discussed large questions, affecting their respective departments and decisions reached as to the action to be taken in repect of those questions. This is a procedure which calls for praise for it ensures that full consideration of particular questions in their several aspects and that speedy despatch of official business, which cannot always be secured by correspondence.

(To be Continued.)

POVERTY AND DISEASE.

(Continued from page 5.)

away the toll of 9,214. The minimum of wastage of wealth calculated in money in the case of small-pox comes to not less than Rs. 7,07,600 and if expenses on medical aid are included, they come to not less than a million of rupees. If similar computations are made with respect to 3 or 4 above mentioned preventable diseases, the loss in money comes to somewhere about a crore of rupees. It must be remembered that malaria, guinea-worm, tuberculosis, and other preventable diseases are not included in the computation. Looking to this appalling state of affairs, we propose to discuss on the eve of the Local Bodies' Conference how the Local Bodies and the Government will be able to tackle the prevention and treatment of the most common diseases that are threatening the public health of this Presidency.

(To Be Continued.)

(Continued from column 6)

has raised their loan.

That the Committee be authorized to negotiate with the local banks or to invite tenders from the public as the circumstances may require and that they be empowered by the Board to fix the actual date of issue and to accept the offers.

Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram moved that the report of the Committee be adopted except that the tenders be invited by public offers and not through private banks.

Dr. A. G. Viegas urged that house to give their hands in the matter for at least 24 hours as the same question was to be discussed in the Improvements Committee on Wednesday. The Financial Establishment Committee, he said, had given perfunctory consideration to the matter and if they considered his suggestions, he hoped to be able to show that they could save a lakh of rupees and also in the Sinking Fund for 17 years.

Further discussion was adjourned till 5-40 p.m. on Wednesday.

ANTI-MALARIAL MEASURES.

HAVE THEY PROVED FUTILE?

IMPROVEMENT TRUST SANCTIONS RS. 2500.

The Improvement Trust Board spent an hour on Tuesday on the discussion of the question whether the Trust should contribute Rs. 2500 towards the prevention of malaria or not. Dr. R. M. Mistry vehementaly spoke on the malaria scourge in the city and pleaded in the name of humanity to sanction this petty amount. There were two amendments over the question for postponement, but both were lost and after all the required amount was sanctioned.

The question of raising a loan of Rs. 25 lacs was postponed till to-day.

Consideration was given to a letter from the Chairman, Malarial Advisory Committee stating that the Advisiry Committee appointed by Government to discuss ways and means of carrying out the recommendations of Dr. Bentley for adopting anti-malarial measures in the City of Bombay recommended to Government in April 1926 that an expert Malariologist should be appointed and the cost of the expert and his staff should be borne by Government. Government now intimate that they are prepared to appoint an expert provided the authorities concerned are prepared to bear their share of the cost which is estimated at Rs. 25,000 in round figure. They further intimate that they have already provided in the current year's budget Rs. 6,250 as their share. The Municiptlity has already consented to place the laboratory of the Malaria Department the equipment and such number of the staff as may be required at the disposal of the Malariologist. In addition the Advisory Committee recommend that the Municipality should contribute Rs. 6,250, the equivalent of the Government contribution and that the remaining Rs. 12,500 should be contributed by the following bodies:—

	Rs.
B. B. & C. I. Railway ..	2,500
Improvement Trust ..	2,500
Military Authorities ..	2,500
G. I. P. Railway ..	2,500
Port Trust ..	2,500

The Improvements Committee recommended sanction of Rs. 2,500.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, the Chairman of the Improvements Committee moved that the recommendation of the Committee be approved and adopted.

MALARIA MEASURES FUTILE

Mr. B. G. Horniman moved an amendment that the matter be sent back to the Committee for reconsideration and quoted the opinion of Sir Rolland Ross that the malaria measures had proved futile.

Dr. R. M. Mistry pleaded in the name of humanity and said malaria had played havoc in the city and thousands of citizens had lost their lives or were wrecked in health. The amount of contribution demanded from the Trust was small and in the interests of the health of the city he urged the house to sanction the amount.

Mr. E. R. Hirjeebehdin moved another amendment to postpone consideration of the question till the Municipal Corporation had decided to make their own contribution.

Mr. H. A. Laljee said prevention of malaria was the concern of the Municipality and not of the Trust.

The Commissioner said that the Government appointed a Committee consisting all the interests in the city to report on the question of malaria in the city. The Committee came to the conclusion among other things that a fresh survey of the Bombay city should take place with a view to see as to what changes had taken place since 1909 owing to the spread of malaria. The Committee also recommended certain contributions by different bodies and the Improvement Trust having only one-fifth of the area, contribution of Rs. 2,500 only was asked from that body. He was glad to say that the Bombay Port had spent more for the prevention of malaria than any other public body in the city as their annual expenditure was nearly 30,000 against malaria campaign only.

The Government, he said, were also generous in the matter and had contributed as much as the Corporation.

Mr. B. G. Horniman at this stage stood up to reply to the Commissioner but the President ruled him out of order and asked him to speak only on the amendment.

A closure was moved and the question being put to vote both the amendments were lost and the original proposition was carried.

LOAN OF 25 LAKHS.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji then moved that the report of the Finance and Establishment Sub-Committee in regard to the raising of a loan of Rs. 25 lakhs for the current year be approved and adopted.

The Committee recommended that the rate of interest payable on the loan be fixed at 4-1/2 per cent., the minimum issue price being fixed at Rs. 99-8-0 per cent. and we agree with the proposals made by the Chief Officer that the period of the loan should be 60 years, the Board reserving the right to redeem it at the end of 30 years or at the end of any subsequent year on giving six months' notice and that the Sinking Fund should be calculated at the rate of 4 per cent. We also agree with the Chief Officer's proposal to raise the loan immediately after the Government

(Continued in Column

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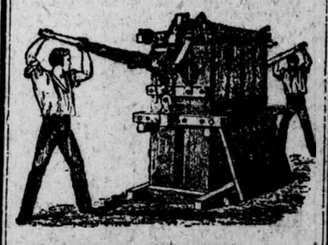

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WAS SISTER NIVEDITA "VOLATILE."

GANDIJI'S WRONG IMPRESSION OF THE GREAT SOUL.

A PERSONIFICATION OF STEADFASTNESS.

In a recent instalment of his "Story of My Experiments with Truth" Part III, Chapter XIX, Mahatma Gandhi writes:—

"I then ascertained the place of residence of Sister Nivedita, and saw her in a Chowringhee Mansion. I was taken aback by the splendour that surrounded her, and even in our conversation there was not much meeting ground. I spoke to Gokhale about this and he told me that he did not wonder that there could be no point of contact, between me and a volatile person like her."

"I met her again at Mr. Pestonji Padshah's place. I happened to turn up just as she was talking to his old mother and so I became an interpreter between the two. In spite of my failure to find an agreement with her, I could not but notice and admire her overflowing love for Hinduism. I came to know of her books later."

The above remarks, commenting on this the "Vtdanta Kesari" gives a very false idea of the illustrious Sister, and do great wrong to her memory. We do not question the sincerity with which Mahatma Gandhi gives expression to his thoughts. But for the sake of Truth we must point out that he has got an altogether wrong impression of the great soul that lived and died for the cause of India. Mahatma Gandhi saw very little of the real Sister Nivedita. And it is no wonder that insufficient knowledge that is always "dangerous" would create a great misunderstanding.

HER TRUE SURROUNDINGS.

Mahatma Gandhi evidently saw the Sister at the American Consulate in Chowringhee, where she was temporarily staying as the guest of some of her American friends who came to visit India about the time he met her. Neither the mansion nor the splendour by which he was taken aback were Nivedita's. Her usual "mansion" was a small, old house in a lane in a humble quarter of Northern Calcutta, where to quote the words of an English friend, she "preferred an ascetic life to the comforts and luxuries of her Western home." And the "splendour" that surrounded her usually at the small girls' school conducted by her name as a surprise to many of her visitors.

Thus describes one of her lady students in a short sketch on the Sister—"The school house is far from being healthy or well-ventilated. The rooms are small and the roof very low. During the summer (when the school remains closed) the rooms get so hot that half an hour's stay there will make the head ache..... There was no fan hung in Nivedita's room. She always used to have a hand fan about her. The small compartment allotted to her, she decorated according to her own tastes. Most of the day she used to stay in that room buried in her work."

PERSONIFICATION OF STEADFASTNESS.

At the express wish of her master Swami Vivekananda, Nivedita dedicated herself to the cause of the school. She used to spend some time in teaching the girls. But the major portion of her time had to be devoted to literary work undertaken for maintaining the school. Sometimes she had to pass through great economic difficulties. On such occasions the first thing she used to do was to cut short her very limited personal expenses. She would deny herself even the bare necessities of life. And as the result of this hardship she often suffered greatly in health.

To those who knew and could appreciate the story of her self-imposed and life-long penance, Nivedita, the Brahmacharini was the very personification of steadfastness and one pointed devotion. To call her volatile is not ony to misunderstand her but also to dishonour her blessed memory. We do not know who is really responsible for this unhappy expression. But whoever he may be Mahatma Gandhi's experiments with Truth in the case of the illustrious Sister has not been a success. It would have been a complete failure had he not been able, in spite of his disagreements with her, to "notice and admire her overflowing love for Hinduism."

A MANY-SIDED GENIUS.

It is unfortunate that Mahatma Gandhi did not find any meeting point in his conversation with Sister Nivedita. But the idea that there could be no point of contact between them is preposterous. The Sister was a many-sided genius. She was a great spiritual idealist, a passionate votary of her adopted motherland, a vehement champion of Indian culture, a writer of rare literary abilities, an enthusiastic interpreter of Indian life and art a most forceful leader of the national movement, a humble worker for the cause of Indian manhood, all in one. And many of the greatest sons of India found points of agreement with her and could be counted as her life-long friends.

But like the greatest men and women of the world she had her own ways of making friends. A complex personality that she was, she combined a heart's will with the spotless purity, kindly heart and self-sacrficing love of a perfect Brahmacharini. Even in the midst of her sweetness and tenderness, there was something in her character that might be termed militant. And rarely could one be included among her friends without an encounter with her. No wonder that after being the object of her sudden onslaught, some felt a sort of disagreement with her.

WHAT GANDHIJI MISSED.

In the words of one of her friends.—Mr. A. J. F. Blair, "Friendship with Nivedita was not a slow growth. It sprang to maturity at the first meeting, or not at all and I do not know what any one was ever privileged to know the depths of her womanly kindness without lrst being subject to that moral test." But to one once admitted to her friendship she should open her heart and give herself without any reserve. Often after an apparent disagreement there would come a great understanding and one could feel that 'no kindhearted woman over breathes.' It was not given to all as has been the case with Mahatma Gandhi to fully discover "the inexhaustible mine of gold" that Sister Nivedita really was. Why it was so seems to be beyond the comprehension of ordinary mortals.

MILLOWNERS AND THE TARIFF BOARD.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The Government of India abolished the excise duty of 3 1/2 per cent and fixed the exchange ratio at 1sh. 6d. and thus practically imposed a tax of 12 1/2 per cent instead of 3 1/2 per cent.

Five years ago when the Khaddar and Swadeshi movements were at their highest many efforts were made to crush the movements down.

The Government sustained a loss amounting to nearly a crore of rupees in one year owing to the development of the Kathiawar Ports. Although these ports are not still properly developed, yet in order to recover this loss, the Government determined to reimpose the long preserved in the treasures of their "Nakas".

The Government had also some years ago determined to withdraw from circulation all the guineas from India, and ultimately the rumour was spread among the public that the rate of the guinea was to be reduced to half its value. Indians, therefore, being apprehensive, at once paid into the banks the guineas, so lonf preserved in the treasures of their houses and thus they lost their gold and received currency notes in exchange.

When the questions of import duty of 11 per cent and the protection for the trade in India arose, the Government appointed the Tariff Board. Can this Government, which are fully aware of the existing trade conditions of the whole world, be ever presumed to be unaware of this that they appointed this Tariff Board? But this Government fully understand that the "Indians always forget the past. It is the real nature of the Indians that in spite of several acts of injustice done to them, they will, in no time, forget the past in the zeal for the paltry gain offered to them, and even lose their habaties of mind when they look to the instant gain at the sacrifice of the real welfare. In short, the Government simply made an artificial show of this Tariff Board. And subsequently Indians were deluded in the hope that they would get some protection from the Government and so many of them went to give their statements and some voluntarily exhibited all their secrets.

Thus the Government and the Tariff Board got a chance to be fully conversant with the matters related to the Textile Industry due to the feeble nature of the Indians, which otherwise would have remained a secret with the business men.

The result of all this amounted to nil. The millowners then intimated their desire of having an interview with His Excellency the Viceroy, who did not comply with their request by granting an interview even for an hour. Looking towards the History of the world it will be realised that no relief is ever granted by 'begging, praying or requesting, as who is bent upon not to give any relief would misunderstand these as incapacity. Success is not obtained so long as a man is not capable of standing upon his own legs. And this Government have understood the Indians that they are not at all practical persons and as such the Government also believe that the Indians will speak for some time, pass resolutions and eventually become silent. When the Indians, therefore, will show to this Government that they always put in action whatever they speak and are men of duty, the Government will then think of giving some relief to them and will desist from such artificial shows of alluring and thus befooling them. But how can Indians expect any nation to help them or hope for advancement so long as they are unattentive to their duties, powerless and are wanting in self-help?

If a person goes to another for subscribing something as donation, he will be asked what he has subscribed and if it is found that nothing is subscribed by him he will be asked to subscribe first and then request others. Similar, so long as Indians themselves do not protect their own industry, it is impossible for them to expect help from this or any other Government. Indians themselves by the use of foreign cloth are ruining their own Textile Industry and are, therefore, required to pray for relief to the Government. Is not this a most strange thing? And that shows how the Indians are not the men of duty. The Government, therefore, are quite confident that Indians will merely speak but will not move a step further, and so it is quite natural that not only this Government but any person will take advantage of this incapacity: Government took such an advantage by appointing the Tariff Board at the cost of this country and India thus suffered a loss of nearly Rs. 1,50,000/- and the result is nil.

It would have been more advisable had this expense not been incurred when such was the aim of the Government. Will the Indians even now take warning? Common people follow the actions of great men and so if the millowners begin to use Swadeshi cloth, if not Khaddar, then other persons will follow in their footsteps and thus the Nation and its Industry will be saved at large. It is written in the Gita:—

"In short, whatsoever a great man doeth that other men also do., the standard he setteth up, by that the people go."

If, therefore, the great men of the Nation and millowners begin to use their own Swadeshi cloth for the welfare of their Nation, the Government will, then only be given to understand that the Indians have become capable of standing on their own legs and so will give some relief to them, But it should again be pointed out that the Government is quite aware of the Indians and their nature as stated above and therefore there is no wonder that the Government may act thus.—Yours etc.

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MAHARASHTRA'S MIND.

KATHIAWAD PORTS.

"Kesari" has given a reply to Dr. Moonje who ascribed the mild and according to him, the timid and tepid ways of an average Hindu to his abstention from eating meat. The journal characterises, what Dr. Moonje says is his considered opinion, as a mere unscientific freak, entirely unsupported by historical evidence or expert medical opinion. Apart from this, "Kesari" says, the worthy doctor is unnecessarily raising a controversy which is futile from a practical point of view and has the disadvantage of leading to still more divisions in Hindu ranks than are already there. Dr. Moonje adheres to his opinion still, but has promised to say nothing on this subject in his capacity as President of the Hindu Maha Sabha. "Bhala," "Lokamat" and even Non-Brahman journals like "Hunter" are also ranged against Dr. Moonje, although Rao Bahadur C. V. Vaidya and His Holiness, the Shankaracharya of Karavir alias Dr. Kurtakoti favour the doctor's view

AGARKAR DAY.

"Vividha Vritta," an influential Bombay weekly writes a weighty article on the life-work and teachings of the late Gopal Ganesh Agarkar, paying him its tribute as a pioneer of social reform and a great lover of human freedom. In the opinion of the journal, the most outstanding characteristic of Agarkar was that he was a great rationalist, who inveighed against blind customs and conventions, refused to play to the gallery and was prepared to undergo any sacrifice for his cherished opinions. He hated sitting on the fence and those who indulged in it, formed the easy target of his ruthless criticism. "Mauj" also pays a glowing tribute to Agarkar's spotless character and independence of judgment and opines that although his views and writings were unpopular in his own days, they have now met with universal approval.

KONKAN'S HINDU SEAMEN.

"Shraddhananda" writes a glowing, inspiring and brilliant article on the achievements of the ancient Hindu and modern Mahratta merchant marine and navy and deplores the present hopeless condition of the sea-faring communities of Konkan like the Bhandaris, the Kharvis and the Kolis. It deprecates the methods some Muslim leaders have adopted to secure the so-called future Indian Navy Service as an exclusive preserve for the Muslims alone and appeals to all Hindus to nip this evil in the bud. The journal appeals to all Hindus to support Mr. A. N. Surve, who has taken the lead to put matters right, by doing away with the principle of communal reservation in a particular state service.

KATHIAWAR PORTS.

"Nawa Kal" sums up the discussions that took place at the Mount Abu Conference, condemning the Government of India's decision to reimpose the Viramgam Customs line as entirely subversive of justice, equity, neighbourly amity and above all, the much-vaunted sanctity of treaties and solemn undertakings. The journal also discusses the whole question of Kathiawar ports on its merits and observes that it is inequitous to penalise the Kathiawar ports so that the Port of Bombay should gain and the India Government's treasury should not suffer. In the opinion of the paper, it is only natural that Gujrat, Rajputana, Gwalior, Indore and Delhi should get their imports through the nearer ports of Cutch and Kathiawar than through the more distant Port of Bombay.

EVILS OF BRAHMANISM.

"Jagriti" endorses the points that Mrs. Saraladevi Chowdhari made in her speech at the Hyderabad Social Conference. The journal agrees with Mrs. Saralavedi that the Brahmans are mainly responsible for the deterioration of the whole Hindu race. Birth must not be the criterion of assessing the worth of a human being, it is the work he does and the services he renders that should and do now decide what special position he should fill. In the opinion of the journal, all hereditory rights and privileges constitute a serious hindrance to the healthy progress of society and the Brahman's monopoly is no exception to this.

"Maratha-Samachar" says it it pointless to affirm that the Non-Brahman movement is based on the hatred of Brahmans and seeks to hold on by creating disaffection between communities and communities. When one section of society domineers over another and seeks to maintain this subjugation, is it crime or creation of disaffection for the enslaved section to rise in revolt and destroy this domination? The journal declares that such a state of things is unthinkable when the spirit of freedom is abroad, everywhere.

INDIAN PRINCES AND PEOPLE.

"Sansthani Swarajya" commenting on Sir Michael O'Dwyer's article in the "Fortnightly Review" expresses an Indian politician's attitude towards the Indian Princes and Nababs as follows:—"Sir Michael has altogether misrepresented the attitude of the educated Indians towards Indian States. They do not wish that the States should be obliterated and that the map of India should be of an uniform red colour. They earnestly wish the States should be preserved, as monuments of ancient greatness, history, tradition and culture. They have an innate respect for the Indian Princes and affection for their historical families. They however, wish that the Princes should conduct themselves in a manner worthy of their ancient position and in consonance with the spirit of the times. Autocracy stands condemned at present and constitutional government alone deserves respect in these progressive days of democracy and self-determination. The Princes have got to surrender their autocratic power and they ought to behave and rule as constitutional monarchs.

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LORD WINTERTON'S INSOLENT REMARKS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The arrogant reply of Earl Winterton, the Under-Secretary of State of India, at the time of discussion, of India Office Estimates, in the House of Commons, and his insulting remarks about Comrade Sakalatvala and Mahatma Gandhi and several others much respected and revered leaders, call forth an unanimous condemnation by one and all.

The insult hurled against Sakalatvala and Gandhiji is not an insult to their great personalities, but to the whole of self-respecting India, that aspires for Swarajya.

We know very well that these two sons of India are an eyesore to the Governing-class because these persons have stood and are standing by the side of the general masses of the country and are working for humanity at large.

May I, therefore, appeal, through your much-crowded columns, our political bodies like the Congress Committees, the Workers and the Peasants Party, the Trade Unions, the Parsi Rajakiya Sabha and other sister bodies to protest in the strongest terms against the insolent remarks of Earl Winterton, and demand from him the names of those Indians who desire to get into the Parliament pulling down "Sak," in order that the British bureaucracy may perpetually rule in India. If his lordship fails to give an adequate reply, let the whole country, including the Moderates know how his lordship exploits the names of a few Indians who oppose the growing aspiration of the wide masses of the country for Swarajya.—Yours, etc.,

D. N. UKUM.

Bombay July 10.

NAGPUR UNIVERSITY.

NEXT VICE-CHANCELLOR.

(From Our Correspondent).

NAGPUR, July 11.

Speculation is rife in the province as to who would succeed Sir Bipin Krishna Bose, K.C.I.E., M.A., B.L., as Vice-Chancellor of the Nagpur University. The term of office of Sir Bipin expires on the 4th August, 1927.

There are three candidates in the field Rao Bahadur V. R. Pandit, Bar-at-Law, Sir Bipin Krishna Bose, the present Vice-Chancellor and Mr. P. S. Kotval, Bar-at-Law, Additional Judicial Commissioner, Central Provinces.

Of the three candidates, it is very doubtful in view of the present controversy which is being raised in the local press against him, whether Sir Bipin would stand for re-election. If he at all stands it is almost sure that he would be re-elected. Of the remaining two, the chances of Rao Bahadur V. R. Pandit are very bright. He is connected with the Nagpur University in various capacities since its very inception and he is certainly the best candidate for the responsible post of the Vice-Chancellor next to Sir Bipin.

The election will take place at the annual meeting of the Court of the Nagpur University in November next, till then, according to the present rules, Sir Bipin will continue to hold the office of the Vice-Chancellor.

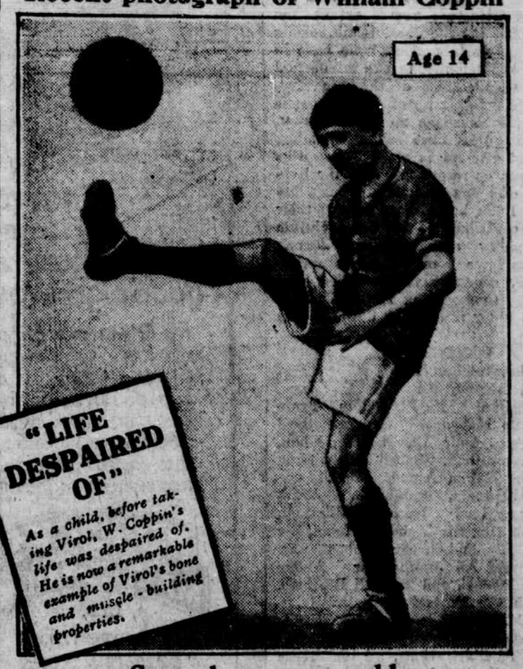
"INVENTOR OF THE AUTOMOBILE"

MONUMENT TO A VIENNA PIONEER

Vienna is soon to receive a new monument, which is to remind its population and the world at large of Siegfried Marcus, the inventor of the automobile, writes the Vienna correspondent of the "Observer." The monument is to be placed in the centre of the city, close to the Polytechnic.

Marcus was born in September, 1811, at Mecklenburg, and died in July, 1898, after a life of work and disappointment. He started his career as assistant to an important electric firm in Berlin. In 1860 he came to Vienna, and in 1864 he constructed his first benzine automobile, but the police prohibited the driving of the vehicle in the streets. In spite of this, Marcus, with his friend Curjel, undertook a run at the dead of night, which ended in utter failure. The new car refused to proceed and had to be laid up. It is still to be seen at the Technical Museum and exhibited for a fee to help in defraying the cost of the monument.

Recent photograph of William Coppin



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CONTENTS.

Among the sketches in this volume are:—Sir Syed Ahmed, Sir Salar Jung, Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk, Badruddin Tyabji, Rahimtulla Mahamed Sayani, Syed Mahmood, Syed Amir Ali, The Aga Khan, Sir Muhammad Shafi, Sir Ali Imam, Syed Hasan Imam, Hakim Ajmal Khan, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Sahibzada Aftab Ahmad Khan, Syed Husain Bilgrami, Justice Shah Din, Sir Mahomed Iqbal, Sir Muhammad Habibullah, Sir Abbas Ali Baig, Mahomed Ali Jinnha, Sir Abdur Rahim, Mr. Hydari, and The Ali Brothers.

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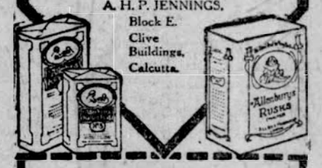

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The Bombay Chronicle

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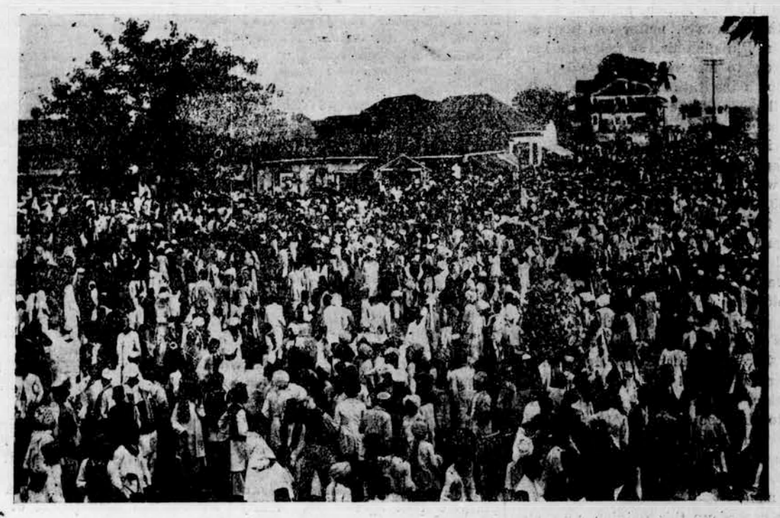
MOHARRUM CELEBRATIONS AT BANDRA.

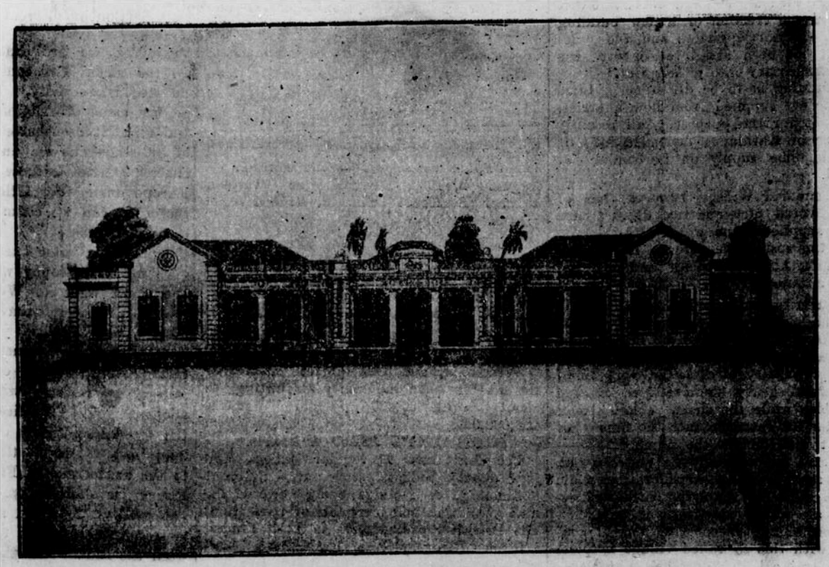


"Chronicle" Photos.

Muslims gathered in large numbers at Bandra to celebrate the Moharrum on Sunday. A number of Taboots were taken in procession on the occasion.

Thousands of pious Hindus collected in the sea on the Ashadhi Ekadasi is on the Chaupatty foreshore on Sunday morning for a bath in the sea. A bath much prized by pious Hindus.

"Chronicle" Photo.
The Indian School of Music celebrated second anniversary at the Prarthana Samaj Hall on Sunday morning. Mr. Justice Patkar who presided is fourth from left while Mr. Deodhar, founder of the School, is second.



Medical relief in Gondal State. A hospital under construction in Bhayavadar, a station on Gondal Railway. (For description see overleaf).

"Chronicle" Photo.
The Bombay Mill-owners' representatives who waited yesterday in a deputation on H. E. Lord Irwin. (Left to Right): Mr. H. P. Mody, Mr. Geddes, Mrs. Mody (who was present when the photo was taken), Mr. Stones, Mr. B. Sakhatwala and Mr. Maloney (Secretary).

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra
on 11 April, 2017

CONFLICT OF CULTURES.

WHAT THE EAST REPRESENTS

AN INDIAN'S IMPRESSIONS OF GENEVA CONFERENCE.

A valued correspondent who is now at Geneva writing to a friend in Bombay, says in a letter received by the last English mail:—

GENEVA, SWITZERLAND, 13th June,

We are having here dinners, lunches, tea parties, dance parties, at-homes, and such one or other function practically everyday. I gave altogether one lunch and three dinners. These functions, although otherwise a great nuisance and also a strain on the health, are very useful in making acquaintance with people and acquainting them with Indian culture and the Indian political situation. I invited the other day some Japanese and Chinese delegates and came to know from them of the situation in their respective countries. The Chinese delegate told me that southern and northern leaders both of them were united so far as the freedom of their country was concerned. Their quarrel, I was told, was more of a domestic nature. I intend to write shortly, for Hindi journals, an article on the present Chinese struggle.

The Japanese delegate told me how they have ignored altogether religious rites and customs. Budhism entailed certain ceremonies and in order to avoid these some of the youngsters have become Christians. But this did not mean anything. A wife may be a Christian, her husband a Budhist, and the son may be anything that he liked. Shintoism, he told me, is not a religion; this is only a form of "ancestor worship".

THE INDIAN MANGO.

Last night I invited to dine government and employees' delegates from Germany, Switzerland, Denmark, Argentine and Belgium. At the end of the dinner I gave them mangoes, which were sent to me by Rameshwar and reached here not in very good condition. They never had seen mangoes before and, therefore, with a puzzled look, began to stare at them and asked me what it was. I told them it was mango, an Indian fruit. But how to cut it or peel it was a problem to them. I taugh them to peel it and then with great relish they partook of it. After doing it fullest justice they uttered their judgment. Some said it was like apples, while others remarked it was only a variety of peach, but far superior to the latter. They enquired if the trees were of small or big size and I satisfied their curiosity. They found it difficult to remember the word mango and so decided to call it an Indian peach. There was an expert who could not tolerate this outrage on the mango community, and blowed with great self-confidence. "Oh it is not a peach, it is a "mangoin". My grandfather who went to India tasted it many times. They don't eat it at table but eat it in the bathrooms." I got a bit nonplussed at his remarks and asked him to explain why his grandfather would hide himself in his bathroom to enjoy a mango. "Oh," he said, "it is very complicated affair to peel and cut a mango and as he did not like to spoil everyday his dinner jacket he would rather go into his bathroom eat the mangoes and then come out of the bathroom clean after having a hearty bath." I assured him that no Indian or European ever adopted this novel procedure of eating mangoes, but told him at the same time to commend his plan to my countrymen. Everybody at the table of course enjoyed the mango story and were relieved to feel that none of them had to go to the bathroom for eating mangoes!

GANDHI AND TAGORE.

After dinner we sat down to talk. They wanted to know of my impressions which I had formed about the different European nationalities and the Labour Conference. I told them that there was more disorder and uproar in the Labour Conference as compared with our Assembly. They agreed. I further told them that I found Frenchmen to be jolly, easy-going, luxurious and intellectually very strong, Spaniards and Italians dull, Englishmen reserved and diplomatic, Irish talkative, and Germans very clever and scientific. I also told them that nobody in Europe knew so much about India as the Germans knew.

Then they questioned me about Gandhi and Tagore. I told them all about the Saint and the Poet, and specially explained to them how in the Satyagraha Ashram its occupants were observing strictly regulated and well disciplined routine of life. "It's all a very good idea, but don't you think it is rather going to another extreme," put in the Irishman. "Yes it is," I said, "but you know Satan and God are two different extremes and in order to achieve one of them man has to adopt one or the other extreme."

They found themselves very impressed by this reply, but the Irishman would not admit the efficiency of the dogma so soon.

"But is it possible for everyone to become a Gandhi or a Christ? It is only an ideal stage which everybody cannot achieve, and thus it falls on an ordinary person to find out a via media," argued the Irishman. I said, "We are all travelling by via media. No new discovery has to be made nor a new dogma or ethic to be established in this direction. Only an ideal thing is worth preaching. If you desired to teach your children beautiful handwriting you would put before them model characters. They may not eventually learn to copy the model and yet you would never put before them for their models ugly characters. It is essential that you should preach and strive to achieve only an ideal principle and an ideal stage."

CONFLICT OF CULTURES.

On finding them well impressed, I proceeded further: "You have raised your standard of life and yet you are not satisfied with it. You want more. Where does it lead you? You have discontent among your people. You have divisions among labour and capital. One nation suspects another. The result is an increase in your armaments. You have your Bolshevism. You have strikes, murders, wars, and all sorts of strifes. The survival of the fit test is your motto. And why is all this? Because you want to consume as much more as you can and with this end in view you try to exact and squeeze out the fullest from your neighbours. The result is war, increased armaments, strikes, murders, bolshevism, divorces etc. You are trying to find out a solution of all these troubles, but you have failed so far because you have not struck at the root. We found out a solution long ago. We decided that there can be no satisfaction from the enjoyments of the senses—it does not matter for what length of time or in what quantity you enjoyed them. We come to the conclusion therefore that the only solution to quench our greed was to curtail it and restrict our necessities. We found that the miseries and unhappiness of the universe were based on the desires to consume, and in order to bring all wordly strifes to an end we preached contentment, self-discipline and self-renunciation. You wear glazed collars and cuffs, take your food in china and glassware. Very soon your china and glassware gets broken, your glazed glassware loses its brilliance, and you replace them by those very materials of temporary life. Similarly, your enjoyments are also only of a temporary nature. You cannot enjoy them on your getting old age, illness or death. Your whole angle of vision is thus short-sighted: while we preached a far-sighted view; and there is therefore no place for neckties, collars, glazed shirts, china ware, glassware, electric light, motor cars, railways and all other such things in our culture. There is no place for artificials stimulants and wine, etc. in our culture. There is no room for worldly happiness in our culture. You are hankering after temporary and worldly pleasures, we foresook them for immotal, everlasting and eternal bliss. Yours is a culture of mammon. Ours that of God. You want to consume as much as possible; our civilization teaches us to consume as little as possible. This is the great difference between your modern and our ancient culture."

They were all very impressed with what I said to them and were surprised to know that even in these ways of a matter distic world, India was flying the colours of ancient culture and glory. They were further surprised to know that every Hindu has got more or less a keen knowledge of this philosophy. They realised why in India men like Romain Roland, Tolstoi, Schopenhaur, Ruskin, Russel, Edward Carpentier, Plato, Socrates and such others were more popular than Ford or Carnegie. They could see why Mahatma Gandhi was our lyeader.

PHILOSOPHY AND PROBLEM OF BREAD.

But that was no consolation to me. Philosophy does not supply you with bread to eat and clothes to wear. Divine Gospels cannot cover the nudity of 70 million Indians, nor can they fill their stomachs. It is all very well to express satisfaction at the Indian culture. For the poor villagers it is a cruel mockery of their poverty to preach to them philosophy. And when have we clung to our principles? We are only preaching it. True there are hundreds of souls who still would embrace death rather than give up their dearest convictions but that number is very small. Most of them in the name of religion are following its cruel and ugly shadow. To-day in India, in the name of non-violence and for-

(Continued in Column 6.)

"DECAY OF PARLIAMENT."

THE NEW DESPOTISM

TORY BACK-BENCHERS' REPLY.

"We are here to listen to a discussion of the rather revolutionary suggestion that the House of Commons is of some use. I do not now that I have heard this suggestion before," said Miss Rose Macaulay, the novelist, presiding in mail week at a debate in aid of King Edward's Hospital Fund for London at the London School of Economics. Mr. Chesterton, who always claimed to express the opinions of the man in the street, would, she said, support the cause of orthodoxy, while Mr. Mitchell Banks, M.P., representing the man in the House of Commons, would support the revolutionary suggestion.

Deploring the fact that the House of Commons had decayed, Mr. Chesterton said that unfortunately institutions that had been great functions of the State did decay, and large numbers of people continued to live in them without knowing that they had decayed and had ceased to rule. The most notorious example was the Roman Senate. Theoretically the House of Commons was a democratic assembly, to which people sent the men they most trusted to advise the King. What actually happened wts that at certain arbitrary intervals there appeared in electorate two or perhaps three people whom the electors had seldom seen before. Dr. Chesterton went on: "We ask who are they? Why has this person suddenly appeared here as the only one who can represent a certain cause. We are told he has been nominated for that position by a caucus. He is either rich enough to bear the enormous expense of an election or he is supported by a secret party fund—the only fund of a respectable organisation in the world that is not audited. Our choice is between two or three men of whom we have to choose the one we dislike least, because generally no one of the three is a man we would have selected from among our neighbours."

OUR DESPOTIC GOVERNMENT.

The obvious democratic thing for a House of Commons once elected, said Mr. Chesterton, would be to elect a Ministry, but it did not even pretend to do that. When a Ministry is to be formed the King sends for Mr. Goldbug. It was taken for granted that Mr. Goldbug could not form a Ministry unless he could make a certain combination from a limited number of people. It was like a game of chess. You had a certain number of pieces and you could not add to them. "Does the House of Commons even control the Ministry?" Mr. Chesterton asked. "Certainly not. We ask ourselves all sorts of questions. What will the Prime Ministers do? What will the financial backers, the banks, the trade unions, the Federation of British Industries do? But it never occurs to anyone to say what will the House of Commons do? I entirely agreed with the declaration of war with Germany, but that was not a House of Commons decision. I thoroughly disagreed with the present policy of the Government towards the trade unions. That is certainly not directed by the House of Commons. These things were done by the wholly despotic and independent Government."

Briefly, he said, the House of Commons had no real popular authority. The Ministry was not elected, but formed by co-operation among its members, and the House of Commons was not a tribunal before which matters were brought for its decisions. It was simply a party majority.

THE BACK-BENCHERS' POWER.

Mr. Mitchell Banks, K.C., M.P., did not believe that the thing superstitiously called a caucus existed. He spoke of the rich men willing to pay the expenses of honourable, intelligent, and thoroughly public-spirited men who could not themselves bear the expense of an election. As for the Ministry not being elected, Mr. Baldwin would not be where he was were his appointment not supported by all the Conservative members and candidates. Members of Parliament were far more sensitive to public opinion than ever before, and in much closer touch with the constituencies. And during the last three or four Administrations the back-benchers had exercised a much greater control over the Ministers than before. The trade union policy twice rejected by Mr. Baldwin had been forced on the Government by the Conservative party. Administration was also an important function of the House of Commons. Mr. Banks instanced two important and controversial matters which had not involved legislation—the action with regard to China and with regard to the Soviet Republic. "The House of Commons has to my mind," he said, "a vitality to-day that it never had before."

Miss Macaulay, summing up, made brilliant nonsense of the speeches, and expressed her regret that in "this stream of distinguished and brilliant irrelevance" neither speaker had touched on the subjects of debate. She could think of some uses to which the House of Commons could be put. It was a place to sit in. It did to show Americans over, and it was a place one could identify by its flag when surveying London from the heights.—

WORKERS AS DIRECTORS.

LABOUR-CAPITAL COMBINE.

MOMENTOUS TEST IN AMERICAN INDUSTRY.

A merger of 12 Labour banks and other financial institutions—fraught with big possibilities—is being negotiated by the Mitten Management (Incorporated), Philadelphia, with the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, writes the New York Correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle."

The Mitten Company, the head of which is Thomas Eugene Mitten, and which operates all the tramways, motor bus lines and taxi cabs in Philadelphia, as well as a bank offers largely to increase the capital of the Brotherhood's institutions and to extend them to all parts of the country not at present served by them.

Those institutions concerned, in addition to the banks include investment insurance concerns with combined aggregate resources of £18,000,000.

Under the plan, each bank would have on its board an equal number of representatives of the Brotherhood and of the Mitten interests, but the Mitten representatives would have full authority.

ENGLISH BORN.

Thomas Eugene Mitten is one of the most remarkable business and financial organisers in the United States. He was born in Brighton, England, 63 years ago and brought to this country when 10 years old.

By the time he was 40 he had amassed a fortune in street transportation enterprises which, he said, was more than sufficient for any man.

He has backed up this opinion by giving away whatever he has made each year since.

He has always been a firm believer in permitting employees to co-operate to the fullest extent in the management profits and enterprises in which they labour.

TESTINGS HIS THEORIES.

His great opportunity to put his theories to a large scale test came in 1911, when he was called from Chicago to Philadelphia to see wha tcould be done with the street transportation system, which, after a prolonged strike, was in an apparently hopeless condition.

For years, it was said at that time, the transport system had been politically exploited until the total loss to stockholders of the £6,000,000 paid to capital was imminent.

Mitten went to the men and explained the situation and his plans. They rallied to him in a body.

Big local financiers and politicians sat back and laughed. Where was the money coming from to pull the company out of its hole?

The men showed them. They brought all their personal savings, totalling something like £100,000, to Mitten as a loan, then acting as salesmen, sold £2,000,000 worth of Preference shares to the public in trams and buses.

Since then there has been no trouble of any kind in the city's transport systems.

MEDICAL RELIEF IN GONDAL.

NEW HOSPITAL AT BHAYAVADAR.

(From a Correspondent.)

GONDAL, July 5.

The State of Gondal maintains five medical institutions for a population of about 1 2/3 lakhs souls, covering an area of about a thousand square miles only. There are in addition many other dispensaries and hospitals, managed by the public. Such medical relief is unusual.

The existing Bhayavadar Dispensary serves also the people of the adjoining towns and villages of Porbandar and Jamnagar States and of other Talukas. To meet with such a demand the State has sanctioned the erection of a new building with the accessory quarters and the department has been asked to convert the present dispensary into a Hospital.

The building is to be all stone. Lime and stone are supplied from new quarries, opened out for the purpose. Till recently the whole of Kathiawar depended for its stone and lime supply on Porbandar or Junagad.

The Gondal P.W.D., however, has of late discovered nice quarries which have already supplied stone worth Rs. 200,000 at half the cost. The stone is durable, not so soft, keeps its colour and is amenable to minute carving.

The quarries can supply blocks of any size. The spans of the verandah shown in the accompanying photo are bridged by stone beams from 8 to 10 ft. long.

The hydraulicity of lime is very high. Ten blows of heavy hammers just cracked the rubble, while the sharp chisel could not make its entrance into the lime of the joint with double the number.

A scheme for working the quarries on a large scale is under consideration while the lime kilns for supplying such hydraulic lime are under construction.

The cost of all the constructions in connection with this so called village hospital will be about a lakh and a half. It would have been nothing less than 3 lakhs, if non-local stone had to be used.

THE BREACH WITH RUSSIA

TORIES PUT PARTY BEFOPE TRADE

LABOUR'S CRUSHING INDICTMENT

The General Council of the Trades Union Congress has issued the following statement:—

"The grave step taken by the British Government in breaking off diplomatic relations with the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, with its attendant menace to the world's peace, is one which the British Trade Union Movement cannot allow to pass without vigorous protest and without drawing public attention to the consequences which are likely to follow.

"On Thursday, May 26, the Parliamentary Labour Party expressed the conviction that the termination of the Trade Agreement with Russia and the severance of diplomatic relations would have serious international consequences and would close a promising avenue to the restoration of trade and industry. It protested against the country being committed to such a policy and pressed for the appointment of a Select Committee to examine all the evidence and to submit its report to the House of Commons.

"This eminently reasonable proposal was rejected, and the Government proceeded to terminate the Trade Agreement,, which and to sever diplomatic relations with has been in existence since March, 1921, Russia.

"The Government seeks to justify this drastic step by documents published in its White Paper. The secret document stated to have been stolen and which furnished the pretext for the raid on Arcos, Ltd., has not been discovered, nor is anything revealed in the White Paper which in the minds of reasonable men can warrant the extreme steps taken.

"The General Council believes it imperative that agreements freely entered into between nations should be observed, both in the letter and in the spirit, and it considers that any complaints which the British Government may have had against the Russian Trade Delegation, or the Russian Embassy, could properly have been dealt with under Clause 13 of the Trade Agreement of March, 1921, which declares: 'It is agreed that before taking any action inconsistent with the Agreement, thee aggrieved party shall give the other party a reasonable opportunity of furnishing an explanation or remedying the default."

TRADE IMPERILLED.

"Whilst prominent members of the Government have repeatedly declared that Foreign Trade is a matter of supreme importance to this country, the action of the Government in suspending relations with Soviet Russia is certain greatly to impede, if not totally to destroy, the trade that was steadily developing between the two countries. That this trade is by no means a negligible quantity can be seen from the following statistics:—

	Russian Sales in Gt. Brtn. £	Purchases in Gt. Brtn. £	Total Turnover. lb.
1921 ...	2,425,864	7,929,115	10,354,979
1926 ...	24,415,000	16,627,000	41,042,000
Total, 1920-26	95,165,612	104,960,479	200,126,091

(Russian purchases in Great Britain include: exports, re-exports, precious metals insurance charges, trade and administrative expenses, and interest on credit operations, foodstuffs and precious metals.)

"British purchases in the Russian market included:—

Grain	£12,553,000
Furs	£15,000,000
Timber	£22,923,000
Petroleum products	£13,324,000

"Russian purchases in the British market included:—

Machinery, motor-cars and bicycles...	£18,522,000
Chemicals	£ 4,694,000
Herrings	£ 1,176,000
Cotton, cotton yarns, wool, wood tops and yarns	19,387,000

"It has been officially stated on behalf of the Russian Trade Delegation that arrangements were being made which would have resulted in orders being placed in this country totalling 27 million pounds.

"It is estimated that the manufacture of agricultural machinery and other engineering products, which is only one part of the orders contemplated, would have given steady work for 12 months to over 50,000 workers in the metal and engineering industries. This, it must be remembered, is in addition to the general orders of the Russian trading organisations, which will now be cancelled in consequence of the British Government's extraordinary action.

"The General Council has deemed it essential to direct public attention to the sential to direct public attention to the general orders of the Russian trading organisations, which will now be cancelled in consequence of the British Governments extraordinary action.

"The General Council has deemed it essential to direct public attention to the economic and industrial aspects of the subject, and to the fact that the trade of the country and the interests of the people have, by the action of the British Government, been subordinated to considerations of political party expediency.

"In issuing this declaration at a time when the extreme step has been taken of severing diplomatic and trading relations between the two countries, the General Council expresses the hope that Russia will rise superior to retaliatory desires, and will, by thee conduct of her international relationships, inspire the confidence of the people of the world and play her full part in the establishment of peace, security, and progress amongst the nations.'

The London rades Council has passed a resolution saying that it "views with alarm the action of the Government in breaking off official relations with the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, believing that such action, while directly increasing unemployment in this country, is also a menace to the world's peace. In also condemns the raid arbitrarily carried out on the premises of Messrs.. Arcos, Ltd., and the Russian Trade Delegation, as unjust, and opposed to every principle of international understanding and decency.'

WHEN NATIONS GO TO LAW.

HOW THE WORLD COURT DOES ITS WORK.

The first real World Court in history—the Permanent Court of International Justice—has now opened a new session at The Hague.

Great Powers and small, each represented by counsel, appear as parties in the World Court, just as individuals sue and are sued in the civil courts of each country. Disputes which in other days might have led to diplomatic ruptures or even war are settled by the judges according to international law, and unsuccessful nations can be condemned in damages—and ordered to pay the costs, writes a Legal Correspondent in the "Daily Chronicle."

One of the principal cases which the Court will have to decide this session is the Lotus case, in which the parties are the French and Turkish Governments. The dispute arises out of the collision on August 2, 1926, between the Turkish sttamer 'BozKourt' and the French vessel 'Lotus.'

The Turks arrested the officer of the watch abroad the 'Lotus,' holdingn him responsible for the collision, and the Court must decide, among other things, whether or not this arrest was lawful.

In another caso on the Court calendar the parties are the German and Polish Governments, and the subject matter of the lawsuit is an indemnity amounting to about 100,000,000 gold marks (£5,000,000).

PRESIDENT'S £5,000 A YEAR.

The Court has 11 regular judges and four deputy judges, each of a different nationality, each judge being elected for nine years and being capable of re-election. The British representative is Lord Finlay, a former Attorney-General and Lord Chancellor.

The salary of the President of the Court is £5,000 a year, tax free, and his colleagues' salaries vary from £3,000 to £4,000 a year. The President is appointed by the Court for three years, the office being held at present by M. Heber (Switzerland).

The Court's first decision, which has been styled "the first judicial verdict by the world," was given in August 1922. The parties were Germany, the defendant, and the Allies, the plaintiffs, no longer facing one another in battle, but across the legal forum.

It was alleged that Germany, in March of the previous year, had refused to allow the British steamer Wimbledon, with munitions for Poland from France, to sail through the Kiel Canal, in contravention of the Treaty of Versailles. Germany lost her case and was condemned in damages of £1,708, each side being ordered to pay its costs.

(Continued from Column 2.)

giveness, we are practicising cowardice. In the name of contentment we have adopted non-activity, laziness, indolence. In the name of religion we are torturing widows and untouchables. And in the name of priesthood we see in our country scenes enacted similar to those which took place in Europe during the 14th century. How, therefore, can we claim that we have followed our ethics?

It is better some one solved the problem of bread. Philosophy we had enough of. We don't want it. We don't deserve it to-day. You might have a day in India—may be 100 years hence with a population increased by further 50 per cent.—when the desperate, poverty-stricken people will adopt the practice of hanging the philosopher on the nearest lamp-post as they used to do to the aristocrats in France during the French Revolution days.

I will write to you more by the next mail something about the difference between the Indian and the European nations. I have learnt much here, and am still learning.